TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL LII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884 NO. 14.

Poetry.

For the Blade.

THE LAST RUMSELLER.

BY ONYX ASTER.

Dark was the night when the Rumseller died,
The last of his race and the last of his trade;
The night winds were wailing in pitiful strain,
And the bitter rain beat on the cold window-pane.

A dying fire flickered and flared in the hearth,
Like a demon there crouching, in malice and mirth,
And gloating to think of the fire of the den
That shall prey on the man who has preyed upon men.

He dies! he dies! and his felonious soul
Sweeps forth on the night wind of heaven to howl;
Not again the dark chalice with poison of hell,
For the soul of his prey shall the poisoner fill.

Off, off with his carcass! but ne'er let at rest
With the good and the true and the pure and the blest;
In some rocky Aceldama pillow his head,
With those who have hung on the gallows till dead.

No little ones weeping attended that tomb,
No loving ones set there a lily to bloom,
No flowers grew native upon the dark sod,
But it lay as it under the hatred of God!

Ye bats, that love murkiness rather than light,
Ye owls, shrieking dolefully dismal by night,
Ye vultures, that over the dying are brave,
Come, chant "Hallelujah" here over his grave.

But Earth vomits out of her bosom his bones,
And they rattle discordant on wind-beaten stones,
All loathsome, disgusting, detested and foul,
While the rattlesnake harbors her brood in his skull.

Dead! dead! and we shout and we weep in ou joy,
That the slayer no more shall go forth to destroy,
For the bones of the miscreant sully the plain,
And his soul is away to the bosom of Cain.

For the Blade.

MY ROBIN.

BY F. E. S.

This morning a gay little robin,
With plumage all shining and trim,
Tripped up through the bare, leafless branches,
And perched on the uppermost limb
Of the apple-tree, close by the window,
And warbled the sweetest refrain;
I think she was trying to waken
The early Spring flowers again.

For I thought as I eagerly listened
To each perfect warble and trill,
That she told how the sunshine was wooing
The buttercups over the hill;
And she hopped from one branch to another,
In search of the safest and best
Place of all, in that old gnarly tree-top,
To build up a dear little nest.

My robin, I fear me the north wind
Will find out your leafless retreat,
And crumple your pretty red feathers,
And frost-bite your cunning brown feet.
You will sit all the day uncomplaining,
With your head hidden under your wing,
And patiently wait for the sunshine
To woo back the breezes of Spring.

And robin, would we were more like you,
That we could as trustingly wait
When the storm-clouds of life overshadow,
For the sunshine to "open the gate,"
When the north-wind is stealing around us,
To look for the breezes of Spring;
For beneath the dead soul of the Winter
The heart-blooms of life safely cling.

Valley Falls, Kas., March 4.

For the Blade.

WORDS.

BY PETRECIA PETERS.

O, words may be loving and mellow in tone,
Sweet as the dew on the flowers of Hermon,
Gentle; imparting a blessing wherever known,
Precious with promise, as Olivet's sermon.

Words may be careless, and cruel and coarse—
Be tauntingly hurled, or so bitterly spoken,
Reckless as lightning's destroying force,
They scar with their scathing the heart they have broken.

Words may have edge that is keener than steel—
May pierce with their points like the swift-flying arrows;
They hurt with these stings while the victim will feel,
Then tear through the heart like a torturing harrow.

Words may be venomed with malice and spite,
May wither with scorn, with contempt and de-ris-on,
Be drawled like adders, when coiling to bite,
Or hiss out their poison in whispered sus-picion.

Aye, words may be vile as a basilisk's breath—
A falsehood the germ—an ovum of evil,
Impregnate with calumny's virus innate,
Then heated and hovered by envy and hate;
Thus "brooded by serpents," like the monster medieval.
Come forth with his powers of blasting with death.

But words that are warmed in the sunlight of love,
Will soothe with their feeling a brother's affliction—
'Tis the spirit from heaven that comes like a dove,
So gently descending in sweet benediction.

'Tis blessed receiving what kindness imparts,
How trifling so ever the token,
Thrice blessed, the giving of solace to hearts
That words of injustice have blighted and broken
There's comfort and balm for life's various smarts
In words of true sympathy, tender y spoken.
Wauseon, O.

Our Story Teller.

Written Expressly for the Blade.

COURT AND CAMP;

OR

"The Days of "Good Queen Anne."

BY ERNEST WARREN,

Author of "Throne and Scaffold," etc.

CHAPTER IX.

DROPPED FROM THE CLOUDS.

"Adslife man! But that spells ruin."

"Aye, Master Charteris, and have no better men come to ruin through indulgence and excess? 'Tis on such as you I live."

It was Saul Brookwood who spoke, as he sat in his high backed leathern chair, in the old house at Lambeth. Stern and straight, he sat before a table spread with papers and parchments, while open before him lay a large ledger, on one page of which the long claw-like index finger of his right hand rested.

Ned Charteris sprang from his chair, and impatiently paced to and fro the length of the chamber, twisting and untwisting his sword knot, and biting his nether lip in impotent anger.

"Have you no pity, man?" he asked, after a pause, during which Brookwood had been apparently absorbed in his calculations, "are you flesh and blood? you cannot mean, that for the paltry sum you have advanced me, you intend to drive me forth, a beggar into the world?"

"I mean to have my rights, no more, no less. See here, and here—are not these your signatures? 'Tis useless to appeal to me, your only appeal is to a court of law. Try it, an' you think I claim that which is not my due."

"I knew not what I was signing."

"And whose fault is that? the papers were before you, the deeds were in your hands. I asked you not to come to me. You of your own free will sought me out. Tush! 'Tis an every day event. First, you and those like you, came to me with the parrot cry (money, money, money, we must have money.) You have it, and when the day of reckoning arrives, do you bring me back the gold you have had of me? Never. You come again with another parrot cry—(mercy, mercy, mercy.) You must show mercy. Pay me that which I have lent. I ask no better, but mark me well, nor waste idle words, and you pay me not, I claim my forfeit."

"Master Brookwood, I say not, that that you claim one jot more than that to which you are fairly entitled by these cursed papers," and the young man brought his hand down heavily upon the parchment deeds, "but an' you seize upon these Essex lands of mine, you make me a beggar. I have told you my intention. This very night I leave London, and journey to my home. I bid farewell to all the gaities, the follies of a town life, and I will work, aye I will wield the spade and hoe, with mine own hands, till such time as I have paid you every farthing. I knew that I had squandered the best portion of my patrimony, I knew that the gold which might have sufficed to keep me in comfort, had taken to itself wings and flown into the pockets of gamblers, and dancers, but I little dreamed that the land I owned was forfeit to you. Give me time; time is all I ask, and I will pay you to the utmost farthing."

"Business is business, young sir. I neither ask nor give time."

"But surely 'tis to your own advantage. What advantages it you to hold lands, five and twenty miles from London Town? Is't not better that you should wait and take your due in shining, glittering gold? Come, come, Master Brookwood, you are wealthy and can afford to wait a while, besides, I will pay you interest on the debt."

"I have no ears for such entreaties. Where, think you, would be my capital, were I to listen to such prayers from every popinjay of the court, who flaunts in fine clothes, paid for with money from my purse?"

"At least give me the opportunity to consult my friends, and ascertain whether or not, it may be in my power to meet your exorbitant demands."

"I will give you the time accorded by this paper, to a minute," said Brookwood, "and not one instant longer. Dost think, young sir, that no one but yourself, may care to own a property in Essex?"

"It is unjust—iniquitous" cried Charteris, forgetting himself in his anger at the calm earnestness of the money-lender

"If you take that tone" respouded Brookwood, rising, "it is useless to continue the conversation, but as you seem but poorly acquainted with the nature of the documents you have signed, I leave you alone with them for careful perusal and study I shall return in half an hour, Mr. Charteris, when if you be but not convinced by the evidence of your own eyes, and your own sense, then in heaven's name go your ways, and let the law decide betwixt us."

With these words, Saul Brookwood slowly stalked from the apartment with a bundle of papers and parchments beneath his arm, leaving Ned Gharteris such documents as referred to the mortgage of his Essex property, to study at leisure.

The young spendthrift flung himself into the miser's chair, and resting his elbows on the table, supported his head with his hands, and pored over the document bearing his signature, which beyond all doubt, gave Brookwood the right he claimed. Again and again he read them, hoping to extract comfort from the mass of words, the jargon of legal technicalities, but the more closely he studied the writing the more clearly did it become apparent to him, that for a mere paltry advance, he had given the money lender indisputable right to seize and hold his land in default of payment.

Every loop-hole of escape from the penalty was rigorously closed against him. He had but forty-eight hours in which to redeem his estate, and then failing to do so—he was a beggar.

Impatiently he dashed the papers from him, and as he did so he saw lying on the table the pistol which Brookwood, since the recent attack upon his life, always kept ready to his hand.

Idly, indifferently, he took it up. Even when the most eventful action of life quiver in the balance the mind is often distracted from impending misery by the veriest trifle, and in a half mechanical way Charteris examined the weapon, noted the working of the lock, saw that the flint was new, that the pistol was loaded and primed.

Then it was that the coward's thought entered his brain whether it were not better then and there to end all care and trouble, and seek refuge from an existence of misery in an unknown future.

Pistol in hand he paced the room, then paused before an old misty mirror hanging on the wall; a glass which cracked and clouded in its tarnished frame, still served to reflect a more or less distorted image of himself.

Mockingly, he bowed low to his own presentment in the glass.

"Master Ned Charteris," said he bitterly, "you are a fool, and fools have no place in this busy workaday world. Ned, my worst friend, you have wasted your substance in riot and dissipation, your money has gone to feed parasites, and to enrich cheats. You have gambled away a fine inheritance, and what have you to show for it? Oh, fool, fool, fool—nothing. Where are the friends who feasted on your substance? Gone. Where are the women who with langurous eyes breathed words of love into your too trusting ears? Gone, gone."

He started as he spake these words aloud, for it seemed to him that a low, soft, wailing sigh floated through the chamber. He turned quickly, but saw no one. He was alone in the miser's room with the gathering shadows.

"Deceived, disappointed, betrayed by women, and robbed by men, what remains to you, Master Ned?" he continued, still addressing his reflection in the mirror. "Bankrupt in pocket, bankrupt in love, bankrupt in friendship, is not this little weapon which chance has laid ready to your hand the surest, easiest way out of your difficulties? You have but to touch this piece of iron, Master Ned, and then—then—" and he laughed harshly, "then naught remains but a senseless clod which Saul Brookwood must pay to bury." Then he laughed again. "Let Saul Brookwood play the sexton," he cried, and he placed the muzzle of the pistol to his temple.

As he did so, with a cruel, mocking smile upon his lips, and despair and wretchedness in his heart, an arm reached from behind him and snatched the weapon from his hold.

With an exclamation of angered surprise, he turned, doubting not that it was the miser that had returned in time to prevent him from adding the sin of self-murder to his other follies, but instead of the well-known figure of the money-lender he found himself confronted by a woman.

A tall, graceful woman, who, by her figure, had scarcely passed from the stage of girlhood, but whose face was hidden from him by the half-mask she wore, stood boldly facing him, the pistol clenched in her long, nervous fingers, held behind her back, and she, in the majesty of her sex, interposing her frail bulk between the man and the weapon which might destroy his manhood.

For a moment Charteris regarded her angrily, as one who had defrauded him of his just vengeance against the world which had wronged him. Then he turned upon his heel, strode towards the window, and carelessly looked out upon the murky river and the wherries which plied upon the sluggish stream.

"You will not even speak to me," said the girl in a low, sweet voice, and the accents rather than the sylables conveyed reproach.

"What shall I say?" he rejoined, with a strained laugh which was almost choked ere it quitted his throat. "Would you have me thank you for my life? I know not yet that you have conferred a benefit upon me. I am at this moment something; had you left me but a minute longer I had been nothing."

"Are you desirous to leave all that this bright and beautiful world has in store for those who will seek its bounties?" asked the girl, in a tone of strange earnestness. "Have you no hope? Have you no love to make this life other than a burthen?"

Charteris did not reply for a moment, his thoughts were too somber. Then collecting himself, and calling up the gallantry due to one of the opposite sex, he trod lightly across the floor, and forgetting his gloomy forebodings a few minutes since, sought to take the hand of the woman to whom he owed his life, but she shrank back from his touch.

"Nay, sir," said she, "I did not save your life that you might insult me."

"Where is the insult?" he asked, "in seeking a kiss from a fair damsel. Let me at least show that I am at least grateful for the life you have saved, by saluting my fair preserver."

As he spoke, with the gallantry of the time, he would have passed his arm around her waist, but she eluded his grasp and slipped away to the opposite side of the chamber.

"At least," he continued, piqued by what he was pleased to consider the false modesty of his fair friend, "at least let me look upon the features of the fair damsel to whom I am indebted for my worthless life Let me in some happy future existence, recall the features of my preserver."

"Touch me not, nor seek to know my face," she rejoined. "I am your friend; will not that suffice you?"

"Aye, that will it. Can you be indeed the friend of a man who needs friends sorely? Who, and what are you? Whence come you? Why are you here?"

"Who and what I am, concerns you not. Whither I came is of no moment. Why am I here? Why should I be here but to serve you?"

"Then you are my good fairy—dropped from the clouds. You are the daughter of the dawn. You are no mortal, but my guardian angel; you are no being of this world, and unless my senses deceive me, you can be naught but a phantom, a creation of the brain. Or have I accomplished my will, and do I live no more and am I confronted by a denizen of a brighter and better world?"

"Nay, I am mortal as thyself," she replied; "is thy suspicion of mankind so rooted a belief that thou canst not believe in human aid?"

"I am past human aid," answered Charteris, lapsing into his mood of gloom, and turning impatiently from his interrogator.

"Not so," she responded, "for if I can convince you that I know your troubles, and—and—sympathize with them, is that not half way towards the alleviation of your distress?"

"Fair lady, you mock me. None can know that which crushes my heart, my life, save myself. And even did you learn by some strange chance, the cause of the oppression which is upon me, you are powerless to give me solace. I do not thank you that I am still living."

"But ere long you will," said the masked girl, with conviction in her tone; "you liken me to a phantom, you call me a denizen of another world, and there you are wrong, for I am but a poor simple girl. You speak of me as your guardian angel—I desire no better lot. I know your troubles and before my fairy wand, they will melt as snow before the sun. I am here to help you to redeem the past, and make bright the future."

"Then you have indeed dropped from the clouds," said Ned Charteris,

CHAPTER X.

"INCOGNITA."

"And now my fair Incognita," said Ned Charteris, "by the zone of Venus I must see the fair face of my benefactress. I would not that one should do me so great a service, and I, perchance, pass her heedless in the street, or sit next her in the playhouse in all ignorance. Who are you? I prithee keep not that envious mask before features which as a recipient of favor I must honor, and as a gallant man I am bound to adore."

She waved him from her as he made a gesture as if to remove the mask which hid her face.

"Incognita, you call me," she replied "Incognita it is my pleasure to remain."

"In all but this I am your humblest slave, but by the three graces of whom you are surely one, I will not suffer you to leave me thus—a stranger."

"Then, sir, I find I was mistaken when I believed that I was speaking to a gentleman."

"Pardon me," responded Charteris, bowing with a courtly grace, "'tis I who am in fault. I respect your wish. But, Madam, I would ask you what I should suppose by the kind interest you take in the welfare of one to whom you insist upon remaining unknown."

"Suppose nothing, sir, think nothing, fancy nothing, and above all, presume nothing. I think I have influence sufficient with this Saul Brookwood of whom you speak, though in vengeful terms which he but little deserves, to induce him to pause in the extreme measures which he threatens. If not, why, then, there be ways and means by which e'en usurers' hearts may be made to melt."

"Only gold. Gold alone can touch the stone which takes the place of flesh within this vampire's breast."

"Then it persuasion fail you shall have gold," answered the masked girl, "trust me. Ere the specified hour shall have arrived you will hear from me. A messenger perchance even I myself, though you know it not, will bring you word that all cause for alarm is at an end—or—"

"And the alternative!"

"Or the money itself to redeem your estate shall be placed in your hands."

"How can I accept such a service from a stranger? If I may not look upon your face at least suffer me to know the name of my benefactress."

"No, no," she responded, laughing. "Remember how fairy gifts fade and vanish if a mortal seeks to gratify his curiosity too rashly. Some day, in good time, you may know but not now."

"There are but two motives to prompt so generous an act," said Ned Charteris, impetuously. "The one destroys the generosity and wrecks gratitude, for it becomes the greed of gain and I cannot deem you mercenary; the other—"

"And what of the other?"

"The other is—love."

Charteris half fancied a soft sigh fluttered the lace edging of the mask but if such were indeed the case it changed the next minute to a gentle rippling laugh.

"Nay, nay," she said in bantering mood, "rather than that you should think that 'tis love which prompts the act I would have you deem me mercenary—a slave to lucre. Is it so impossible a matter that a lady, one with money at her command, should seek the counsel of Saul Brookwood, a man whose sharp dealings and intimate knowledge of the world both great and small make him an able instructor to one who would make money of money? Sir, I can well assure you that there are great dames in this land who are not too mighty nor yet too proud to risk their fortunes in the hands of this Brookwook. Now go! Seek not to learn more than I would willingly impart Think of me as 'Incognita,' as the good fairy, as the spirit starting from the earth, as the earth, as the elf dropping from the clouds—think what you will, but do not doubt I have both power and the will to grant all that which I have promised. And now farewell."

"Not farewell," answered Charteris, "for we shall meet again, and that soon," and with these words he took the hand she extended and raised it to his lips. For a moment she suffered him to retain his hold, and then snatching her fingers from his grasp she motioned him away with an imperious gesture.

Slowly and reluctantly Ned Charteris quitted the chamber. Again and again he turned, hoping that a word or sign might recall him to her side, but she never moved from the spot where he had bidden her adieu, but stood immovable as a statue.

It was not till the reverberating clang of the heavy onken door assured her that he had left the house that she dared move for fear of betraying herself, but as the noise which told the danger was past echoed to her ears, she hastily tore off the mask which concealed her features, and, rushing to the window, threw back the casement and lent forward, watching with straining eyes the little skiff which put out into mid-stream with Ned Charteris sitting in the stern.

"If I may not love him," cried Olivia, "at least I may serve him!"

Long after the boat, borne by the swift current of the Thames, had had become a mere speck in the distance Olivia remained, gazihg wistfully over the waters. Her fair face was all aglow as she recalled the boldness of the step she had taken; but she never faltered, never wavered. She would save Ned Charteris at all hazard; at every risk! She had pledged her word to him, and, come what might, the pledge must be redeemed.

It was as she leant thus from the casement, her cheek resting on her clasped hands, her hair which had escaped from its bounds when she hurriedly threw off the mask flowing in beautiful profusion over her shoulders that Saul Brookwood, little dreaming of the scene which had been enacted in his chamber during his absence, re-entered with long, halting stride, his rough and rugged face set to its very sternest, his square chin and straight mouth expressive of unalterable determination.

He looked round the apartment with surprise on not seeing Charteris for the embrasure of the window concealed Olivia from his sight until he had advanced farther into the chamber.

Then, when his eyes rested on the child, he started and asked in stern displeasure the meaning of her presence. She turned towards him to reply, and then, for the first time, he noted the tears standing in her beautiful dark eyes.

With jealous anger, jumping at a conclusion, he connected those tears with Ned Charteris, and asked quickly what had become of him.

"He has gone—he left awhile since," stammered Olivia, and her eyes sought the polished oak floor while her fingers nervously interlaced, one with the other.

"Gone! 'tis well. 'Tis full time he went," said Saul Brookwood. "Such idlers only cumber the earth on which they walk. I'll none of him. 'Twere well did he end his self-made sorrows, his wasted life, by a plunge into the rapid flowing river. Out on such popinjays, I say!"

"Father," cried Olivia, holding her hands towards him appealingly.

"Aye, and what is he to thee, eh-eh? What concern is he of thine?"

"My father what can he ever be to me? Nothing, nothing! but for a girl's sake, for a daughter's entreaty, for Heaven's pity, father, show some pity to him I heard part of what you spake, and his young, handsome face was sad, and that look of despair came into his eyes which means—oh Heaven, what does it *not* mean? It racks my heart to think of it! It was the look which precedes self murder!"

"What of it? What of it, I say, girl? let him die by whose hands he may! What is that to thee? We all must die. If he fell by the saber of a French cuirassier, or the rapier of some dissolute court favorite, or the poniard of a paid bravo, or by his own deed, what matter? Let him die! When a tree ceases to bear fruit do we not cut it down?"

"Father, will you refuse to listen to your daughter's prayer? You told me but a short time since your earnings and your savings were for *me*, for me alone! Spare me then this small portion of your horde, and let me make happy the man whom I—"

"Whom you love? Ha! is it so? Speak girl!"

"Yes," replied Olivia, drawing herself up proudly, "yes, father, if you will have me confess it—the man whom I love!"

Saul Brookwood raised his clenched fist as if to strike, and Olivia, with a look of unutterable tender sadness, sank at his feet, her eyes still turned to meet his, which sparkled and glistened with anger, while hers were soft with voiceless pleading.

Their mute eloquence almost melted his hard heart as he gazed into their liquid depths and he turned his stern rugged face aside.

"No, no, my child, my angel, forgive me if my words were harsh to thee, for, as thou well knowest, my thoughts and cares, my hopes and longings, are all, all, for thee—for thee alone, my Olivia."

She made a supplicatory gesture, still kneeling at his feet, and would have spoken yet again in earnest pleading for Charteris, but he motioned her to keep silent and continued:

"Olivia, I *cannot* command; I have not the right, but I beseech, I implore, I supplicate thee to wrench this butterfly crack-pated roysterer from thy thoughts. Not a word for him, not a prayer to me, for know that naught can so set me against him, naught can more bitterly excite my anger, naught so curdle every drop of the milk of human kindness within my breast, than a prayer for him from thy sweet lips. No, Olivia! Mention no more his name. Tear him from your remembrance, and if perchance he hath found soil in thy heart on which to cast the evil seed of his love, root up that seed, and dig and plow the soil till there be no possibility that it shall ever bear fruit. Mention not this puppy, think not of his form or face, for as I learn to know that you cherish this deadly, this disastrous passion, so will it make me hate and loathe him, and visit on his head all the evil which his own folly, his own debauchery, his own crime, has brought it within my power to wreak on those who incur my vengeance."

Olivia slowly bowed her head until it rested upon her clasped hands. The tears forced their way between her slender fingers.

"No more of this—no more," cried Brookwood hastily, as if indignant with himself at a display of a momentary tenderness towards the child, though manifested at the very moment when he was doing his best to crush the love from out her heart, the life from out her soul. "I will not speak with thee on this matter again. You have my answer Olivia, and beware how you go against my wishes. No, no—not another word," he cried passionately, as she again assayed to speak. "If you plead again, I may say that which 'twill be hard for you to hear! No! no! No more as you love me, no more!"

And with a nervous, uneven stride, he left the room, while Olivia, as soon as she knew herself alone, sank prone upon the floor in an agony of heart-broken grief moaning low, but despairing.

"How shall I keep my pledge? How shall I save him—how?"

* * * * *

Meantime, Ned Charteris having returned to his lodgings, found there awiting him, one of the Court pages with a hastily written note from Masham, confirming the appointment of the morning, and fixing the hour when he would join him for their ride into the wilds of Essex.

It was as he was perusing the few words from St. James's that Sir Julian Sandys rich in costly costume, and diffusing an odor of musk from his embroidered garments, passed by the door where Ned still lingered and half-uncertain paused and returned.

"Aha, Ned!" he cried though with somewhat constrained demeanor, "how art thou, lad? 'Tis but a moment I can spare thee for Henry st. John hath need of me! There are great events on hand, Ned, and 'twould not surprise me were I to be named for a post in this new ministry! What think you of that? 'Twould please me to the soul, lad, could I do aught for thee, but thou knowest that the rising sun can be of little use to the waning star, or foregad I would that thou hadst thy fortune still that I might benefit my kinsman."

"Sir Julian you are too good," answered Ned turning abruptly on his heel, "but I neither need thy patronage, nor they company."

"Huh!" said the time-server looking after him, "what means that? If Master Ned has come into another fortune I must not forget that we are closely allied by blood relationship."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Written for the Toledo Blade.

PIONEER LIFE.

Recollections of Early Days in the West.

The Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign of 1840.

BY DR. H. SCOTT, OF LANCASTER, O.

No. 41.

The scenes enacted throughout the United States between February and November of 1840, will never be re-enacted. They have drifted back 44 years into the receeding past, and are only dimly remembered by the gray headed. The present generation knows nothing of them, nor can any just conception of the universal commotion be drawn from a written description; but it should not be lost to history. The following from the pen of one who passed through it all, over a somewhat extended width of the country, is a life picture, as near as it is possible to be given on paper. The spirit and realities are with the debris of the dead past.

When in the beginning of the year 1840, William Henry Harrison was put in nomination for the Presidency of the United States, with John Tyler as the second man, the whole country was ripe for a political revolution. A general crash in the financial conditions of the country, legitimating from the suppression of the United States Bank, the removal of the public deposits, the pet bank system, the adlibitum extention of local banks and local bank issues, and the sub-treasury scheme had fully set in, and business was struggling with shin plasters and depreciated bank paper, and a change in the management of public affairs seemed desirable, by placing them in the hands of the out party, which at that time was called the Whig party, of which Gen. Harrison was the nominee.

No sooner had the Whig ticket been thrown to the breeze, than a Democratic editor, ill advised, and not far seeing, perpetrated a paragraph, to the effect, and in letter, that Gen. Harrison was better quantified to "sit in his log cabin and drink hard cider out of a gourd than to be President." He had struck the key note without knowing it, and presto, in less than two weeks from Maine to Georgia, and to the Gulf, the press and the populous were chanting, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The people said they did not want the memories of their fathers and mothers, and themselves, who had dwelt in log cabins, insulted. They said they would prefer a man who had lived in a cabin, and fought the Indians, and so they began to rush together in mass meetings throughout the length and breath of the land, to inquire into things. And because Harrison had whipped the Indians at Tippecanoe, and the Thames, and the British too, he was at once baptised "Old Tippecanoe," "Old Tip," and the like, And then they began to sing:

"When our frontier was in danger,
Long time ago;
Young Harrison, to fear a stranger,
Long time ago;
Left the scene of ease and pleasure,
Long time ago;
To the log cabins aid to render,
Long time ago."

And very soon it became known that Martin Van Buren, the opposing candidate, was the owner of a coach of English manufacture; and then they took up the refrain for Harrison:

"In English coaches he's no rider,
Long time ago;
But he can fight and drink hard cider,
Long time ago."

And then they began to build log cabins as near like the pioneer cabin as possible, of round logs with the bark on. There was scarcely a county seat that did not have one; and the Villages and country places as well. Many of them were large enough to hold meetings in, of the capacity of five hundred or more persons. One would see companies starting out with axes on their shoulders to cut logs, and led by merchants, lawyers and doctors; and as they went, singing in full chorus,

"Come all ye log cabin boys, we're going to have a raising,
We've got a job on hand that we think will be pleasing,
We'll turn out and build Old Tip a log cabin,
And finish it off with chinking and daub ing."

Miniture cabins were mounted on wagons and moved in processions, and diminutive ones would be seen set on gate posts and stumps, and fastened to the trunks of trees; and cider barrels, and logs, and Tippecanoe and Tyler, two banners were displayed at most of the Whig houses; sometimes immense banners stretched over head along the roads. The cabins were generally decorated with coon skins tacked on the outside, and guns laid in hooks inside, as in pioneer life. In the immense processions that could be seen every day, dogs were often mounted on the cabins, because Martin Van Buren, who was also called the "Little Fox," was charged with favoring the practice of Southerners in hunting runaway slaves with blood hounds. A most remarkable feature of this general uprising was that it sprung up simultaneously in every portion of the States, and was precisely the same everywhere. The friends of Mr. Van Buren, and his companion, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who was the candidate for Vice-President with him, were rather taken by surprise, and in the main stood by and looked on in astonishment, and apparently for the most part good humoredly. There was little acrimony in the fight, but sometimes unbounded fun. The women mingled with movements with equal zeal with the men, and in some things exceeded them.

The buckeye was the Whig emblem, as the hickory was of the Democratic party; and on wagons in procession, and houses and gate posts were ornamented with green buckeye bushes to the extent that they could be procured. The buckeye was adopted, because Harrison was of Ohio, the Buckeye State. Whig boys and girls wore strings of buckeyes around their necks, as did likewise many fine ladies. The Tippecanoe Clubs wore appropriate badges, and often the buckeye wreath, after the fruit was sufficiently ripened to come out of the hull. The campaign songs were sung at all club and political meetings and in the processions. It will be impossible to give more than a few of the funny and ludicrous occurrences that grew out of the campaign during the eight months of its continuance, in the limited space of a newspaper article, nor would it be worth while, perhaps, to do so. The author will therefore confine himself to a few occurrences that fell under his personal observation. In this place, however, may be given the closing stanza of one of their log cabin songs, constantly sung everywhere:

"O what, tell me what, is to be your cabin's fate?
O what, tell me what, is to be your cabin's fate?
We'll wheel it to the Capitol, and place it there elate,
For a token and a sign of the Bonny Buckeye State."

One was scarcely ever out sight of something of the emblems and insignia of the hard cider campaign, and would not travel great distances in any direction, without meeting a passing procession; and the songs fell upon the ear at all hours of the day, and were on the tongues of the children, turn which way you would. In the month of June, six of us, all Whigs, and of the same Town, were returning from Cincinnati by stage. One of our number was a grocer. He had a nest of false faces with him. When we neared the village where the team was to be changed, we each donned one of them and began to sing Tippecanoe songs. As we passed up street to the tavern, on both sides were long rows of luxuriant buckeyes, and of course, we had struck a Whig Town, so we imagined. While we waited for the fresh team to be hitched on, and the mail to be changed, the annexed stanza came off:

"Old Tip's the boy to swing the flail,
And make the Locofoco's wail;
He'll give them all a tarnal switchen,
When he begins to clar de kitchen."

And we would have added the chorus, of:

"Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,"

but were stopped A crowd had gathered round, and one big fellow made the challenge, that if there was any body in there that felt himself man enough to give a Democrat a "tarnal switchen," let him get out and try it, and he came up to the stage door. But just then some one grabbed him by the shoulders and pulled him back, with, "Why, Bill, you d—d fool, they'll kill you. Don't you see they are Indians?" We raised old hundred, and dashed away under a deafening "Hurrah for Van Buren." (Democrats were then called Locofocos.)

In February, 16 of us were going to a Whig meeting at Circleville. We were seated in rows in a band-wagon, eight on each side, the seats running lengthways. There was a thaw commencing, and there was about three inches of thin slop on the surface; below, the earth was as solid as a rock. Some rails had been laid across the road for a footway over to the stable, and were practically sunk in the mud. One of the drivers jumped down and was cracking up his four-horse team into a trot. When the wheels struck the rails, the front of the bed was thrown up, the king bolt flew out, and the horses ran off with the forewheels, and when the bed struck the ground there were 16 Whigs spread along in the slop, over a space of about two rods, some face down. We could hardly have been recognized for human beings. We were driven to apply to a Democratic lady for a box of knives to scrape the mud off with, and the facilities for washing our eyes open, While this process of getting off some of the daub was going on, our hospitable Democratic lady stood out in the yard rubbing it in, with, "Now don't you thing you're a pretty looking set of fellows," and several equally comforting compliments.

In the month of August, 40 Whig delegates were returning from a convention, or some kind of a political meeting at Pittsburg. A number of them were accompanied by their wives. I joined them at Portsmouth, on board the "Fort Pitt," one of the largest steamers of the packet line. They were a high-toned set of fellows, consisting of professional men and merchants, largely; and their ladies were out in their silks and finest gear. The afternoon was delightful; and at about four o clock nearly the entire crowd was promenading the hurricane deck in high glee. We were coming hard on an immense lumber raft. It had a tent and some half dozen or more men aboard. Our crowd said, "Let us call them fellows out." The Fort Pitt was making good time, and the pilot managed to pass them about 20 feet on the Ohio side. Just as we came opposite, the delegates, women and all, shouted in full chorus, "Hurrah for Van Buren." Instantly a shower of eggs began to pour upon the crowd promiscuously, and before our boat was out of range, half of them were smeared from head to foot; and one gentleman had his silk plug knocked off into the river, and never saw it afterwards. The ladies had to send down to the steward for knives to scrape the yolks of eggs from their silks. They had called the "Fellows" out.

A procession of carriages and wagons was going from Lancaster to Chillicothe, on the day that Harrison was to be there, having set out before daylight. Below Tarleton they came to a hickory pole with a petticoat floating at the top. They called a halt and said the pole must be cut down; but a lawyer in the crowd advised that it was private property, and they had better not chop it down. A man of middle age, driving a coach, said the petticoat must come down, and springing from his seat, commenced to climb. He climbed about 10 feet and then suddenly slid back to the ground, and after smelling his hands, said he "guessed" he knowed what it was. The pole had been prepared in anticipation of the crowd that was to pass it. The red flag was not taken down; and the man that put it there was probably enjoying the scene through the keyhole.

[The petticoat must be explained, Hon William Allen, of Ross County, in a speech, had said that the ladies had voted Gen. Harrison a petticoat for his bravery at the Thames, and hence its derisive use.]

Two weeks before the election I took my seat in the stage at Columbus to go out West on the Nation Road. At the Neil House two others got in, both strangers to me. There were no other passengers, which surprised me, for the stages were then crowded. But I understood it afterwards. It was a chartered coach. It was remarkable that politics were not alluded to. The two gentlemen talked between themselves of other matters.

Some four miles west we met what seemed to be a moving buckeye grove. It was a rig on wheels, and about 30 feet long, and was being drawn by five yoke of oxen. The interior of the grove was alive with girls and women in white, a hundred flags were waving, and they were singing a Harrison song. With my head out of the window, I waved my hat and responded. When we were past the noise, one of the gentlemen said to me, "I don't think you know what company you are in." I replied that I did not. "Then," said he, "allow me to introduce you to the honorable Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky," without knowing who I was. It was William Allen. His interference was kind and gentlemanly, as guarding against blunders. I gave my name, and told Mr. Johnson my father and he had been schoolmates. He remembered him, and asked me if he was going to vote for him. I replied that he was not, but he would be in Springfield to-morrow to see him and hear him speak. "Well," said he, good humoredly, "if I don't meet him, tell him I think I can throw him down, if he did use to throw me at school.

"Old Tip shook hands with the boys once more,
Long time ago;
And told them open stood his door,
Long time ago;
That welcome they should always be,
Long time ago;
And the latch-string always outside see,
Long time ago."

The "latch-string" was a familiar term in pioneer life. The cabin doors, mostly made of clap boards fastened with a wooden latch, which dropped into a wooden catch on the inside. The string, which was sometimes of leather and sometimes of flax or tow string, was fastened in the latch and passed thro' a small hole in the boards a few inches above. The door was opened by pulling at the string, which lifted the latch out of the catch. When the latch string was pulled in the door was locked.

As before said, the extravagances and comicalities of the memorable campaign of 1840, can here no more than be hinted at. Old styles of dress and old ways of doing things were taken up, even by the most aristocratic and best conditioned people. Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, drank hard cider out of a gourd at the market house, with the most common fellows about the tavern; and old women hunted up their old cast off straw bonnets and wore them in the processions, and so on. We may close with a stanza or two from recollection:

"Gaily did Harrison come from his home,
When he was yet a youth, not twenty-one;
He joined the gallant band on our frontier;
Harrison! Harrison! give him three cheers!"

"And when again the war-whoop rang,
Long time ago;
The cabin boys to their rifles sprang,
Long time ago;
They raised one everlasting shout,
Long time ago;
And swore the spoilsmen should turn out,
Long time ago."

Harrison was triumphantly elected; was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1841, and died of pneumonia on the 4th of April, 31 days afterwards, when the mantle fell on Vice-President Tyler, whose administration failed to carry out what the log cabin boys asked for.

Humor.

What He Would Do.

"We are going to have a pretty warm campaign," said Col. Morganhead to McFlail, the reporter.

"Yes, I think so. Who do you think will be nominated for Governor.

"Can't tell; but I know one thing."

"What's that?"

"I'm not a candidate, although I have received several letters from prominent men, asking me to run; but, to tell you the truth, I wouldn't have the office."

"I am sorry to hear that, for I have heard several men mention your name favorably, and I contemplate publishing their views."

"Don't do it, please, for, as I tell you, I wouldn't be a candidate for anything. Say," calling the reporter, who started to cross the street.

"Well."

"Go ahead and publish the interviews."

"And say that you positively decline?"

"Yes."

"All right."

"Say."

"Well?"

"Needn't say that, even. I don't want to put you to any trouble. Hold on a minute. Just say that if elected I would strive to discharge my duty."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Woful Welcome.

A Detroit business man who had some property in Nevada left him by will hired a young man to go out there last Fall and look things over and make a sale, or leave things in the hands of an agent. The trip occupied about four weeks, but the young man returned in good health and with fair success. He did not receive that welcome he expected, and after leaving the office he met one of the clerks and said:

"I don't know what the trouble is, but Blank didn't seem a bit glad to see me."

"Didn't he?"

"No. On the contrary, he acted as sour and cross as if I had been under suspicion."

"And you don't know why he didn't receive you with smiles?"

"No."

"Well, I happen to know. He took out an accident insurance policy on your life in his own favor, and if you'd only been killed he'd have been $15,000 ahead."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Was It a Boy or a Girl?

Mrs. Mulcahy—Good marnin', Mrs. Mulcahy.

Mrs. O'Hollihan—Good marnin', Mrs. Mulcahy.

Mrs. Mulcahy—An' how's the ould man, Mrs. O'Hollihan?

Mrs. O'Hollihan—Och, purty well, thankee, Mrs. Mulcahy, but dhrunk agin last night, though.

Mrs. Mulcahy—Och, dear, dear, the poor man!

Mrs. O'Hollihan—Did you hear the news about the increase in Mrs. McCarthy's family, Mrs. Mulcahy?

Mrs. Mulcahy—Oi did not. Wuz it a bye or a gurrull?

Mrs. O'Hollihan—'Twaz nayther.

Mrs. Mulcahy—

Written Expressly for the BLADE.

NASBY IN THE SOUTH.

A Peculiar Louisiana Institution—The Louisiana State Lottery—What It Is and How It Is Conducted and All About It.

IX.

All countries, southern ones in particular, have a predilection for games of chance. It will not do, however, to ascribe the desire exclusively to the natives of southern countries, for the stern New Englander, the Puritan himself, had once a passion for such methods of acquiring wealth. New Hampshire, and we all believe all the New England States, at one time authorized lotteries, and used them as a means of paying off indebtedness, building roads and equipping forces for the defense of the Colonies. New England and the Northern States, generally, as States, have out-grown the lottery, however much individuals in the cold latitudes have a passion for them.

In Europe the lottery is a Government, institution as much as the tax-gatherer. Germany, Austria and Italy all have lotteries that are a part of the Governmental system. In Austria loans are contracted, the interest being paid in prizes determined by lot, and almost every Austrian and Italian purchases these tickets. The principal is paid by the Government at maturity, and the interest is divided among those making the loan. A man simply lends the Government an hundred florins at five per cent. Instead of receiving five florins interest, he and all the other holders, throw it into a pool and five lucky men draw the interest from a million of such loans. Which is to say, they prefer to take a chance of receiving 100,000 florins to a certainty of receiving five. And so the hundred florins bond lies from year to year, in the hope of its eventually making the holder an independent man.

The same system is in vogue in New Orleans. The City issues what are called "premium bonds," the interest being distributed in blocks by lot. These bonds they sell the same as other securities on which interest is paid in the usual way, in fact they are preferred.

The greatest lottery in the United States is located at New Orleans, and this is how it is.

The people of the South, Louisiana especially, and New Orleans, more especially, have always been devoted patrons of the lottery. Enormous sums were annually sent abroad to Havana, Vienna, Rome, and everywhere else for tickets, all of which told severely upon the resources of the State. Taking advantage of this tendency of the people, irresponsible lottery companies were formed all over the State, which were swindles of the commonest order.

To remedy this the Legislature of the State in 1868 authorized the incorporation of one lottery company, to be known as the "Louisiana State Lottery Company," with a capital of $1,000,000, and enacted that this company should alone have the right to prosecute the business within the State. The methods of conducting the business were all set forth with great exactness, and a certain percentage of the profits were required to be devoted to the support of the hospitals of the city; and it was also provided that all drawings should be conducted by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the State.

Under this act the company was organized and its stock taken by the very best citizens of the State, all classes of business men being included in the list of stock holders and the best citizens accepting positions in its management. In 1879, the same provisions were included in the revised constitution of the State, giving the company the double seal of legality, Legislative and Constitutional.

Under this charter, or rather charters, the company has operated ever since. The stock in the company is quoted regularly upon the Stock Exchange, its stock holders and those in the management from year to year are among the best known business men of the City and State, men not only of recognized financial but social position.

It is essentially a State institution. The State hospital, one of the largest, best conducted and best equipped in the United States, is supported by the company, not by donation, but in pursuance of a provision in its charter. The payments to the hospital are made quarterly.

It is a large contributor to every charity and it is the most important factor in the material prosperity of the City. Its stock holders are planters, mill-owners, sugar-refiners and real estate owners, who have an interest in the City and State greater than any association within its borders. Consequently the company is the very center and heart of all enterprises directed to the development of the State. It is the promoter of the various railroad enterprises and manufacturing schemes which have since the war, done so much toward the development of the resources of the State.

The Company has to-day a larger capital than any bank in the State, and its financial resources are practically unlimited. No one in New Orleans questions its integrity. No matter what may be thought of the morals of lotteries in the abstract, the State of Louisiana believes in them and it has made a giant corporation, and so hedged it around that it stands the severest possible tests.

The character and standing of those who, from time to time, have been in its management has never been questioned either on the legislative floor or in the press. It owes its existence to a vote of the people of the State, who twice endorsed it, once by a majority of 60,000 votes, and it is so hedged with safeguards that it possesses their entire confidence. The managers know nothing of the drawings—the Commissioners, who are really State officials, have sole control of every detail. They have always actual possession of every ballot placed in the wheels, and they can reap no benefit whatever from any drawing. Added to this source of confidence is the additional fact that men of the very highest commercial integrity are active in it, owning its stock and controlling its operations. There is scarcely a banker or merchant in New Orleans who is not directly interested in it, and they take as much pride in its reputation as they do in their own private business.

The company own a very fine building on St. Charles street, in which its vast business is transacted, and an army of clerks and accountants are required. It has the appearance, internally and externally, of a systematically conducted bank, which it really is, only it does more business than any 10 banks in the City.

This would be impossible in the Northern States. No merchant, ship-owner, or manufacturer in Boston, would want it known that he was concerned in a lottery, even as a ticket-buyer, much less as a stock holder or manager, while here in New Orleans it is considered not only not disreputable but absolutely legitimate, as much so as any other business. When the company was organized and the stock placed upon the market, it was considered the same as any other stock, men of the very highest character, financially and socially, invested in it, and went into its direction, and it is managed with just as nice a regard to mercantile honor and commercial integrity as any stock company in the South. The difference between Boston and New Orleans in this respect, is in the moral sense of the community. In this particular, New Orleans is where New England was an hundred years ago. That is all.

Whatever may be public opinion as to lotteries in general, it is only justice to say that the company perform all promises with rigorous fidelity, and its bitterest opponents have never questioned its integrity.

HOW THE DRAWINGS ARE CONDUCTED.

All the drawings of the Louisiana Company are under the personal supervision of Gens. G. T. Buregard and Jubal A. Early, assisted by a State Commission. The managers have no interest in the drawing, nor have they anything whatever to do with it. Everything is in the hands of commissioners, and they alone manage the distribution.

The method is very simple. There are each month 100,000 tickets sold. Numbers from one to 100,000 are packed in paper tubes and placed in a wheel.

The prizes in this scheme numbered 1,967, ranging in value from $75,000, which is the great prize, down to $25, the smallest.

The prizes ranging fron $25 to $75,000 are printed upon slips of paper and deposited in another wheel, securely packed in paper tubes as are the numbers of the tickets. All the tubes are exactly alike in both wheels, and these wheels are so turned that they are mixed beyond any possibility of knowledge on the part of anybody.

A number is drawn out of the wheel containing the 100,000 numbers, and another out of the wheel containing the prizes. Both are opened and the holder of the number is awarded the prize indicated on the slip taken from the large wheel.

In the drawing I witnessed, the first number drawn from the wheel was 71,511, and the prize that came from the other was $25. Who was the holder? No one knew. It was somebody. He might be a barber in New Orleans, a farmer in Minnesota or a millionaire in New York. All these classes are patrons of the company. The management know no more who holds the tickets that draw the prizes than do the by-standers—all there is of it, when the ticket is presented the holder receives a check on the New Orleans National Bank for the amount it calls for, and the transaction is over, so far as the company is concerned.

The drawing that I witnessed took place at the Academy of Music March 11. The Theater commenced filling up at about 10 o'clock, with people of all grades, from the wealthy merchant who has wine at his dinner to the boot black whose days are skirmishes with hunger. They all had an interest in the proceedings. At about 10:30 a dozen men appeared upon the stage, two evidently in charge. One of these two, a rather undersized man with a sparkling black eye, legs slightly curved, a not large but exceedingly well-proportioned body, a face expressive of peculiarly quick intelligence, hair, moustache and imperial silvery white. That is Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of whom the United States knows much. He once swore to water his horse in the Tennessee River, or, if not, in some other place on one particular night. He didn't water his horse in the Tennessee, that time, owing to circumstances over which he had certainly no control. But he tried.

The other of the two is a very tall man, with a head as bald as an egg, on the top, and a long white beard that sweeps his bosom, slightly stooped, with a white slouched hat, under which there is a face that would mark its bearer as a Baptist clergyman rather than as a sanguinary warrior. It is a kindly face, with nothing especially chivalric or bloodthirsty in it, the face of a rather prosperous planter who attended strictly to business and worked his land well. That is Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, who had the honor of having a difference of opinion with Gen. Phil. Sheridan, in which Sheridan reaped a plentiful crop of honors and Early did not, except as it is no dishonor for any man to beaten by Sheridan.

These men were in the public gaze 20 years ago—they are not, now. They are to-day the commissioners who supervise the drawings of the Louisiana Lottery, and they are responsible for everything connected with it.

There are two wheels on the stage. Into one, an immense affair, are emptied tubes of pasteboard, which contain slips of paper, on which are numbers running from one to one hundred thousand. The other wheel, much smaller, contains tubes to the number of 1967, which is the number of prizes to be awarded. There is a tremendous difference between the wheel containing the prizes and the wheel holding the numbers. The one requires the muscle of two stalwart negroes to turn it, while the other a child might whirl. One represents the blanks in life, the other the prizes. The proportion runs about the same in everything, in this imperfect world. It takes a great many thousand men to build a railroad, but only one Vanderbilt to own it.

The numbers are placed in the wheel, they are turned so as to be thoroughly mixed. One boy, blindfolded, at the great wheel takes out a tube and hands it to Gen. Early, who opens it and announces it "Two thousand one hundred and sixty-four." A boy also blindfolded at the other wheel takes out a tube and hands it to Gen. Beauregard, who opening it announces "Fifty dollars." The number of the ticket and the prize it has drawn are both recorded and the operation is repeated, till the 1,967 tickets are taken from the smaller wheel.

Those present sit and watch carefully. There is no sensation while the smaller prizes are being drawn. As a matter of course there will be five or ten minutes during which the prizes will be $25's and $50's, with an occasional $100. These excite no special attention. But there comes one which does excite attention. Gen. Early pronounces a number and Gen. Beuregard, when the correspondent number is drawn, hesitates for a moment, and slowly announces "Six thousand dollars!" There is a perceptible movement among the audience; for $6,000 is a very tidy sum of money for any one to have, especially when the investment that procured it was only $5.

Presently there is another sensation. A number is drawn and Gen. Beauregard is a trifle more slow as if to whet the impatience of the throng. "Twenty-five thousand dollars!" is announced. That is something like it. Six thousand dollars does very well as a starter in life, but the lucky winner of $25,000 can, if he be a man of moderate tastes, retire on that.

Still this is nothing, or at least it isn't what they are all waiting for. Presently a number is announced and Gen. Beauregard, with provoking slowness, announces "Seventy-five thousand dollars." There is a sensation, for that is the capital prize. The one that everybody who buys a ticket hopes to draw. Only one gets it, however. It is Vanderbilt and his laborers over again.

In this scheme there is one prize of $75,000, one of $25,000, one of $10,000, two of $6,000, five of $2,000, 10 of $10,000, 10 of $1,000, 20 of $500, 100 of $200, and so down to 1,000 of $25 each, with approximation prizes of $750, $500 and $250.

Who bagged the great prize? Who was he or she? No one knows. One man may hold the whole ticket and will receive the whole amount, or it may be divided into fifths, and may be held by five persons, in which event the comfortable sum will be divided into five parts.

The successful numbers with the amount they have drawn, are published the next day after the drawing, and within a week or two the prizes are mostly claimed and paid. In this case, the capital prize went to a some one in Illinois, who sent for it through the bank in his village, and the sum was sent him in a draft.

What will he do with it? It is a comfortable sum to have for any man, old or young, and it may make him or mar him, according to his bent. Invested in first mortgages at six per cent., he has $4,500 per year to live upon, all his life. If he becomes infatuated and goes to Chicago to gamble in grain, or to New York in stocks, it will last him a few weeks, and he will be no better off than before.

It would be a curious study to know what has been done with the untold millions the Company have distributed, but who shall ever write their history?

One young man in Macoupin County, Illinois, drew the second prize of $25,000 three years ago, and did not know it for months after. In fact he purchased the ticket carelessly, deeming his chances so slight as to be valueless, and it was some months before he knew of the fortune that awaited him. He was, however, paid the money, and for once acted wisely. He purchased a farm with it, a very beautiful farm, in the name of his wife and minor children, so that by no future infatuation could he get at it, and he settled down upon it, and has lived very comfortably ever since. He did the proper thing with his good fortune.

Another, a young mechanic of Des Moines, Iowa, was awarded a similar prize. He had no wife to settle his fortune upon, and it ruined him. He became discontented with the slow gains of building, and fancied that he had found the road to a brilliant fortune. Twenty-five thousand dollars was more money than he supposed was in the world, or he ever expected to see, but that made him ravenous for more. So he dropped his tools, went to Chicago, commenced speculating in grain, as many a poor fool has done before him. He argued that men do make millions commencing as he did, and why not he? And he plunged into the whirlpool.

Now had this idiot lost his first venture in grain it would have been well with him. He would probably have pulled himself out of it, with what was left, and gone back to Des Moines and picked up his saws and planes and made something of himself, but fortune is a fickle goddess. He happened to strike the market right, as the saying is, and doubled his capital in a few days. Then he played for all he had, and won again. He had now $100,000, and he saw no reason why he should not turn that sum into a million, and he tried it.

He didn't though. In just four weeks from the time he ehtered the market, he pawned his watch for money enough to get him back to Des Moines, and there he is to-day, working at his trade, and demonstrating to the entire satisfaction of himself that he could have beat Chicago, and retired with his coveted million if he had "only had capital enough."

One journeyman machinist in New York last year settled down upon $75,000, paid him by the Company, and a barber in the same City received $25,000. What they do with their money is history that will never be written, because no one knows.

It is not of the business of the Company to inquire. All they do is to award the money and pay it. The management cannot give men the sense to properly use the plums that fortune drops into their mouths. That is for each individual to do for himself.

The drawing requires about four hours of time, for it is done with the utmost exactness and system. Several records are made of each number drawn, with the prize accompanying, aed there are so many checks and counter checks that a mistake is impossible.

Then the announcement is made up and published in the official papers of the company, and the prizes are paid as fast as the holders present their tickets. Those near by come and get their money. Those at a distance send their tickets through their own banks to the banks here, who collect and remit.

The grand prize at this nrawing was sold in Illinois, though who held it is not now and may never be known.

Everybody in New Orleans invests in this lottery, just as regularly as they pay their rent, and the sale of tickets is considered an entirely legitimate business. I saw men on the morning of the day at within five minutes of the time the drawing commenced, send out for a fifth of a ticket, they having forgotten that, to them important duty. There is one chance in twenty of a prize, and they figure that if they lose nineteen times they will win enough the twentieth to get their money back. And the grand prize! Who knows but they may strike that!

The Louisiana State Lottery is as much of an institution in Louisiana as the Legislature, and is recognized as being just as legitimate. It has now, and always had a solid hold upon the people of the State.

Miscellany.

A VEGETARIAN.

Life Costs But Six Pence a Day—Some Days Less.

A letter from Dr. T. R. Allinson to the London *Times* says:

"Allow me to bring under the notice of your readers some experiments I have just concluded to solve the difficulty of feeding our poor in London and elsewhere. The cry is that food is so dear that the poor can scarcely live. This cry is true if they want to live on luxuries, but if they will live on wholesome, but plain and healthy fare, they can do so for very little. A little over a month ago I determined to give up all expensive articles of food and live almost as cheaply as possible. Having left off flesh foods for nearly two years, and lecturing frequently on the question of food, I knew what to select. Looking over my food accounts, I found milk, butter, eggs and cheese, with tea and coffee, were fairly expensive articles, and none of them necessary, so I gave them up for a time to see results. On October 18 I began my experiment; my weight was then nine stone eight ounces. I continued this purely vegetable diet for a month, when my weight was nine stone three pounds 12 ounces, or a gain of three and a quarter pounds. My friends said I looked well; I felt well, and did my usual work the same as ever. I walked from 10 to 15 miles daily, seeing patients or taking exercise. Here is an account of my dietary, which cost me little more than sixpence a day, and I could easily live for less without luxuries: Breakfast consisted of a basin of porridge, made from a mixture of oatmeal and wheatmeal, which I found more palatable than either singly. This I usually eat with bread to insure thoro insalivation. Then came bread fried in refined cotton-seed oil, or fried vegetable haggis. For drink I had a cup of cocoa or fruit syrup, with warm water and sugar. The cocoa used was an ordinary one with plenty of starch in it, which makes a thick drink, and no milk is then required. Dinner consisted of a thick vegetable soup and bread, potato pie, savory pie, vegetarian pie, vegetable stew, stewed rice and tomatoes, etc. For a second course I had bread, plum pudding, stewed rice and fruit, baked sago, tapioca and apples, stewed prunes, figs, raisins and bread. Tea meal consisted of bread and jam, stewed fruit, or some green stuff, as water-cress, celery, tomatos, etc. I had only three meals a day, and frequently, when very busy, I had only two, and a cup of cocoa and a biscuit for supper. I always use the whole meal bread, as it is laxative and contains a good deal of nitrogen, which is thrown away with the bran. The cotton-seed oil is a cheap and good cooking oil, and is impossible to detect. This diet I continued for a month, and now I only take the animal products when out, not having them at my table.

"Now compare this diet with one of flesh or a mixed one. The latest analysis shows flesh to contain from 70 to 74 per cent. of water, the dry residue being very rich in nitrogen, and it contains a little carbonaceous or fatty matter. Hence, to live on meat alone, as much as eight pounds a day is necessary. Then three are to be considered the diseases of animals which are communicable to man if that flesh be not thoroughly cooked all through, and as very few of our animals live a perfectly natural life, most of them are more or less diseased, especially the fat ones. The excess of nitrogen taken into the system in eating flesh meat has to be got rid of by the liver, kidneys and lungs; hence these organs are overtaxed, and much disease is the consequence. In fact, were it not for flesh food we doctors should have very little to do. Man living in Towns can not afford to eat much flesh, because he does not get sufficient exercise and oxygen to burn up the excess of nitrogen. If he does eat this flesh, and if he eat much, then he must suffer from many complaints, such as indigestion, bilious attacks, congested liver, hemorrhoids, gastric eatarrh and other gastric troubles. If the habit be continued in, gall-stones or urinary calcult may follow; or rheumatism and gout. Then the kidneys become diseased and more work is thrown on the heart, which becomes also diseased; the end is death by one of the lingering diseases, which shows a diseased organ somewhere. Even epilepsy and many nervous diseases are aggravated by flesh. Cancer is on the increase, and from some observations I have made, it may be indirectly traced to flesh. Consumption has only a remote connection with flesh, it being due chiefly to the want of fresh air. Vegetable fruit is cheap, contains an abundant supply of nutriment at first cost, and our systems are so formed as to use it with the least expenditure of vital force."

Don't lie awake nights and cough! Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve the cough and induce a good night's rest.

DO IS IT PAY TO BANT?

What Actors and Actresses Think About It—The only Method of Getting Thin and Keeping So, Etc., Etc.

Among the stout members of the theatrical profession there has lately sprung up a desire to "bant," that is, to carry out the principles laid down some 20 years ago by William Banting for the reduction of obesity. The fashion was set by Miss Fanny Davenport, who recently informed the writer of her mode of procedure. She said:

"I found myself growing heavier rapidly, although, being tall, I was able to carry more flesh than most women. But one day, when in London, I got weighed, and was so startled—I may say alarmed—at the increase of weight, that I said to myself, 'Here, this must stop!'

"All very easy to say, but how to make it stop was the question.

"First I began to read all I could find on the subject of the reduction of flesh, and decided that the old Banting system was the best. I was much given to eating candies and pies; it cost me a great effort to relinquish these, especially the pastry, for I am all an American as far as liking pie is concerned. Still, I did it. I used always to carry a box of bonbons in my pocket, and when I first laid it aside I was as much lost without it as a confirmed snuff taker would be without his snuff box. But quite a marked decrease in weight rewarded my self-denial and encouraged me to persevere. Water, too, was another weakness of mine. I used to drink, even in Winter, several tumblerfuls, one after the other, and very freely while eating. Well, I stopped drinking water, gradually, of course, so that now I never touch it."

"Never drink water! With what do you supply its place—wine—beer?"

"No, those I never cared for. I drink iced tea, Winter and Summer, and never anything else.

NEXT I BANISHED BREAD.

from my list of fattening foods, and for months I have not touched it. Inhospitable I undoubtedly am, since I never 'break bread' with any one."

"How about vegetables?"

"As I never cared much for them, to abstain from them altogether is not a deprivation."

"Then it is true, as they say, that you eat nothing but beef?"

"No, it isn't either; for I eat mutton, poultry, eggs and fish. But do you attribute my lessening of flesh solely to abstinence from certain articles of food, but to the exercise I take. I used to ride everywhere, now I never ride when I can walk, not even in a car. Sometimes, indeed, whenever my time permits, I start out in the morning and walk all day long, no matter what the weather may be. At first I returned so tired that I could hardly get through the performance, but now it seems to me the longer I walk the fresher I become. In short, to sum it all up, in my opinion the only way to become thin and to keep thin, is first, no fluids; second, no food (worth speaking of); third, constant walking. To one who has suffered from a superfluity of flesh, the lightness which is the immediate result of banting compensates for the deprivation of gustatory measures. Whereas I used to feel heavy, I now feel as light on my feet as a child on parlor skates."

Miss Effie Germon, the charming soubrette of Wallack's Theater, has also tried the Banting system, but with different results from those experienced by Miss Davenport. In answer to a question on the subject she replied, with a laugh:

"Have I tried to reduce my bulk by banting? That I have. I abstained from fattening food until I got so weak I could hardly walk, and I gained all the time in weight. Did I also refrain from water and other fluids? I did, and the less I ate and drank, and the more I walked and used dumb-bells and took Turkish baths,

THE FATTER I GOT.

I suffered so much from hunger and thirst that I often dreamed I was shipwrecked at sea and dying of starvation. I really envied that castaway seafaring man, who had the luxury of eating the whole crew, and being well-fed, sang:

"Oh, I am the cook and the captain bold
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And the bo'sen tight,
And the midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig."

"Anti-fat! Stouter and Stouter did I grow on that till I was obliged to give it up, so that of late I do nothing but take all the exercise I can, and that seems to keep me about the same weight from year to year."

Mrs. Eldridge, who plays the old woman in Edwin Booth's company, called affectionately "Aunt Lou," declares she is a "natural banter," inasmuch as she never wants to eat or drink anything of a fattening tendency, and so keeps her figure as trim as that of a girl. Rose Eytinge is a very abstemious eater, as a rule, but in the Springtime partakes of Spring vegetables, and grows stout as the Summer comes on and then trains down for the Winter campaign. She drinks French coffee without milk or sugar. Agnes Booth and Sarah Jewett are both celebrated for their beautiful forms. Both have handsome backs, a great advantage in these days, when dresses are cut so low in the back as to display the shoulder blades. Both ladies regulate their diet so as to keep up just that degree of plumpness which is the first essential of beauty.

Good looks, both of form and feature, are the stock in trade of an actress. The actor, having less need for either, cares less whether flesh or advancing years deteriorate the shapeliness of his figure. Still, for those who play young parts, obesity is considered misfortune, as in the case of McKee Rankin, who played the role of a young hero in "Storm Beaten," when, at the beginning of this season, it was produced at the Union Square Theater. He had to place himself in all sorts of neglige attitudes, such as throwing himself full length

AT THE FEET OF HIS SWEETHEART,

as Hamlet does in the play scene. Being so large, Rankin could not toss himself about like a feather, and his efforts to do so were more amusing than sentimental, and for this reason principally, he resigned his role to an actor of lighter build. Mr. Joseph Whiting, also of the Square Theater, was for some time condemned by his bulk to play parts of middle life, but having lately become a most determined banter, he has made his figure so trim and youthful that he has resumed the juvenile roles. He says he lost 17 pounds in three weeks by abstaining from bread and butter alone. The question that naturally presents itself to the inquirer into this subject is: How much bread and butter are required to make 17 pounds of flesh?

William Mestayer says no, he never bants. Why should he, when flesh is not a drawback, but rather the reverse in his line of business? There are several other prominent fat actors whose face is their fortune, so they care too little for their figure to refuse the goods the gods provide for the table, especially as in less prosperous times semi-starvation was not voluntary, but enforced.

And talking of faces, the Banting system spoils the face almost as much as it benefits the figure. After three weeks of steady banting the face becomes wrinkled and baggard, the cheeks drop down on the seamy erst double chin, now a corrugated bag of flesh. There is a pinched look about the nose, which takes on a toper-like tint, the skin on the forehead gets stretched and tight, and the eyes bulge out as their bed of flesh is withdrawn. The hands, too, become wrinkled as in age. But the most serious trouble superinduced by the banting system is the degeneration of the digestive faculties, to which the recent death of Count Chambord was directly due. He had followed the instructions propounded by Banting for the reduction of his weight, and so brought about a complication of incurable maladies.—*New York Sun.*

Honest dealing and fair competition is the aim of all honorable business men. The makers of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder do not advertise their own productions by crying down those of others. They say that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds position in the estimation of thousands as the purest, strongest and most reliable. Try it.

NOTICE.

The Following Statements are Published for the Benefit of the Public—Read and Reflect.

"I consider that I owe my life to Warner's "Safe Cure." F. B. RANDOLPH,
203 Jewett Ave.

Jersey City, N. J.

"I have used eight bottles of Warner's "Safe Cure, and honestly believe it saved my life." A. F. CARLISLE,
Editor *Clarion.*

Carlyle, Pa., Feb. 2d.

"I was given up by my physicians to die "with dropsy, but Warner's Safe Cure restored me." D. E. MCCARTHY,
Chronicle.

Virginia, Nev.

"Three bottles of Warner's Safe Cure "cured me of severe burning pain in the "kidneys, especially at night." J. M. MUNDELL.

Lodi, Cal.

"Five bottles of Warner's Safe Cure cured "me of a very severe case of kidney com-"plaint." F. B. SEMPLE,
Clerk American House.

Denver, Col.

"Warner's Safe Cure saved my wife's life "when the best doctors and mineral springs "of the country did her no good."
J. B. WOODRUFF.

Winsted, Conn.

"I had enlargement of the heart, which "was pronounced incurable, and I was often "thought to be dying, but Warner's Safe "Cure and Safe Pills restored me to health." LAFAYETTE WALLINGFORD.

East Rochester, N. H.

"Owing to the high temperature of the "room in which I worked I contracted a ter-"rible cold that produced serious kidney dis-"order. Warner's Safe Cure restored me "to health." JAMES BRUSE.

Exeter, N. H.

"Warner's Safe Cure has saved my boy's "life. Doctors pronounced his the worst "case of Bright's Disease they ever saw." E. B. BUCK,
Editor Macoupin County *Enquirer.*

Carlinville, Ill., March 1st.

"I was treated by Doctors Agnew and "Webster, of New York, who pronounced "me afflicted with Bright's disease. I was "bloated exceedingly, but Warner's Safe "Cure, I verily believe, saved my life." GEO. C. STEVENS.

South Norwalk, Conn.

"I had kidney disorders, indigestion, "rheumatism and lumbago for three years. "I grew worse and felt as though a hundred "pound weight was dragging down my liver "and kidneys. Warner's Safe Cure has "fully restored me." C. B. DE NOYELLES,
640 Broadway.

Albany, N. Y.

"Previous to a year ago I was severely "afflicted with kidney difficulty. My back "ached, my urine was 'sudsy,' and I was in "a bad way. I had tried various remedies, "but only with temporary relief, until I "began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, "three bottles of which, with the Safe Pills "*effectually cured me*, and I have not had an "attack since." HENRY HOEHM,
Captain of Police.

Cleveland, O.

"For years I have had excruciating pains "in the small of my back and was not able "to raise from bed or be in a sitting posture. "The doctors claimed that I was suffering "from spinal disease, and I never expected "to leave my bed again. Though having "no hope of recovery, Warner's Safe Cure "was recommended to me, which I com-"menced taking, and eight bottles have "made a permanent cure." MRS. CHRISTJAHN,
No. 28 Thirteenth steeet.

Chicago, Feb. 26th.

"About two years ago I resorted to the "use of Warner's Safe Cure, taking in all "32 bottles for kidney and urinary affec-"tions, and it has proved a complete suc-"cess, and radically cured the pain in my "back. A lady of this County, a confirmed "invalid for three years past, with what the "doctors here said was internal cancer, be-"yond all skill and hope, in the doctors' "opinion, has been raised almost from the "dead by the use of nine bottles of this "excellent medicine." J. H. HUDSON.

"Altoona, Pa., Feb. 27th.

HOW WE LIVE.

Nutritious Qualities of Various Foods Variously Cooked.

Journal of Health.

The world little imagines how largely it is indebted to the laborious resources of scientific medical men for many of the most important truths relative to human health, happiness and life. As population increases and the value of food is enhanced, the knowledge which chemistry has elicited is becoming more and more valuable in a practical point of view.

Some kinds of food are more nutritious than others, and if it should be found that articles which are cheapest have the most nutriment and gives the highest ability to labor, then knowledge becomes money to the poor. Tables vary, but some of the general results are as follows: One pound of rice, prepared for the table, gives 88 per cent. of nutriment, and consequently, a relatively proportional ability to labor, compared with other articles of food. A pound of beef, costing 15 cents, gives only 25 per cent. of nutriment. Yet countless numbers of the poor in New York strain a point daily to purchase beef at 15 cents a pound, when they could get a pound of rice for one-third of the amount, the rice, too, having three times as much nutriment as beef, making a practical difference of 800 per cent. aside from the fact that boiled rice is three times easier of digestion than roast beef, the rice being digested in about one hour, roast beef requiring three hours and a half. There is meaning, then, in the reputed fact that two fifths of the human family live on rice.

We compile the following tables for preservation, as being practically and permanently useful. All the economist requires is to compare the price of a pound of food with the amount of nutriment which it affords:

Kind of food.	Mode of preparation.	Percentage of nutriment.
Oils	raw	95
Peas	boiled	93
Barley	boiled	92
Corn bread	baked	91
Wheat bread	baked	90
Rice	boiled	88
Beans	boiled	87
Rye bread	baked	79
Oat meal	porridge	74
Mutton	broiled	30
Plums	raw	29
Grapes	raw	27
Beef	raw	26
Poultry	roast	26
Pork	roast	24
Veil	fried	24
Venison	broiled	22
Codfish	boiled	21
Eggs	whipped	13
Apples	raw	10
Milk	raw	7
Turnips	boiled	4
Melons	raw	3
Cucumbers	raw	2

Of One Who Fell from High Estate.

The name of ex-Sen. Ferry, of Michigan, has been spoken of in connection with the vacant mission to St. Petersburg, but there is no probability of his appointment. A Washington lady, who has just returned from Europe and met him there, says that he was so much changed that she scarcely knew him, and did not recognize him until he spoke. The ex-Senator's appearance, she says, is quite distressing, and he required the most constant attention from his sister, who is the companion of his travels. He was then visiting one of the German spas and thought the waters were doing him good There is a story current here that the Senator has for years been a victim of the morphine mania, and that his weakness is the result of an endeavor to cure himself of the use of the drug.—*Washington Letter in the Inter-Ocean.*

The Queen's Parsimony.

A weekly paper, in commenting on the discomforts of March Drawing-rooms, complains that no refreshments of any sort can be obtained at Buckingham Palace on these occasions. This is a mistake, for if a lady chooses to say that she is unwell or faint she can easily procure sherry or brandy, both of which are always kept in readiness. It has long been, however, a very reasonable ground of complaint that it is impossible to procure tea or coffee at the Palace. Nothing would be more easy than to establish a tea room where ladies might be supplied with the refreshment of which they are much in need, after leaving the throne-room.—*London Truth.*

The Camp Fire.

SEASONABLE MEMORIES.

SECOND WEEK IN APRIL, 1161.

We will now have to go back a year in our account, for we are in the anniversary week of the outbreak of the rebellion.

When South Carolina seceded in the previous December, the State authorities made a formal demand upon those of the United States for possession of the forts which guarded the harbor of Charleston. A long correspondence, attended with a number of diplomatic manuvers followed, between the two parties, the object of Buchanan being to stave off any decision of the matter as long as possible, until either his success was inaugurated, or some other event happened which would take the decision out of his hands. The officer in command of the defenses of Charleston was Maj. Robert Anderson, a Kentuckian, and supposed by the Secession conspirators to be thoroly in sympathy with their designs. He was put in command with that understanding, and so were all the officers who had been assigned to duty in the Southern States, and so well did the Rebels know their men that of the whole number in command from the mouth of the Potomac to that of the Rio Grande, only two—Maj. Anderson at Charleston, and Lieut. Slemmer at Pensacola,—failed to prove pliant to their schemes.

Maj. Anderson had under his command a small force, consisting of 39 artillerists, 9 officers, 30 laborers, and 15 musicians. He was at first stationed at Fort Moultrie, but as this work was on the mainland, and exposed to be overwhelmed by the militia force which was collected at Charleston, he abandoned that fort the night before Christmas, and made his way to Fort Sumter, which stood on an artificial island in the bay.

This masterly move disgusted the Rebels, and they made every effort to have him ordered back to Moultrie, but Buchanan did not, in the face of the rising sentiment in the North, dare issue the order.

Things drifted along during the Winter, with the Rebels building works around the harbor, and arming them with heavy guns and gathering and drilling troops, until Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. There was a proposition to solve the problem, by leaving matters in *statu quo* until the exhaustion of his supplies should compel the Major to evacuate. Mr. Lincoln was asked to promise that he would not attempt to reinforce the garrison, and very many people thought that thus tiding along without any collision with the Rebels the crisis might be passed, and Secession die out by reason of nothing happening to feed the excitement. But Pres. Lincoln decided that it was his duty to sustain the garrison, and the Rebels themselves resolved to prevent any peaceable solution by ordering an attack that would, as the phrase went, "fire the Southern heart." Therefore one of the first acts of the "Provisional Government" after its formation at Montgomery, was to issue orders which would bring about the attack.

April 10 orders were sent to Beauregard, who had been placed in command at Charleston, to demand the immediate surrender of the fort, and in the event of refusal, to reduce it: Beauregard accordingly made the demand the next day, and Anderson promptly refused. Beauregard immediately informed Anderson that in an hour the batteries encircling him would open fire. As there were 14 of these, mounting 30 heavy guns, and 17 mortars, all well supplied with ammunition, the inferior armament of the fort, with about only 700 cartridges in its magazine, could not make very effective resistence.

About daybreak on the morning of Friday, April 12, the Rebels opened a furious fire, from all the batteries. The fort did not reply for nearly three hours, but at 7 o'clock Capt. Abner Doubleday—afterward a Major-General—fired the first shot in reply, and the first shot on the Union side of the great civil war. Only the lower tier of guns were available, and from these the fort continued to fire all day. At dark the embrasures were closed, and no response was made to the cannonade which the Rebels maintained through the night. The next morning the fort resumed its fire, but languidly, as the cartridges were exhausted, and more could only be made very slowly with the insufficient materials and tools in the fort. At 9 o'clock the hot shot of the Rebels set fire to the barracks in the fort and nearly smothered the garrison out. Worse than this, the flames came so near the magazine that much of the powder had to be thrown into the sea to prevent its explosion and the destruction of the fort. The flag was shot away several times, but replaced. At last, after the bombardment had gone on for 34 hours, during which the fort was struck by 2,300 shot and 950 shell, and the whole interior of the fort was a mass of flames, Maj. Anderson capitulated, and marched out of the fort on the next day with colors flying and drums beating. The garrison was taken to the fleet lying outside of the harbor, and conveyed from there to New York

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed in Charleston, and in fact, in the whole Southern Confederacy, when the result was known. In the North the news was received with a terrific outburst of indignation, and an appeal by the President for 75,000 volunteers, which was met with twice that many offering themselves, and so the war was begun.

SECOND WEEK IN APRIL, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac was sitting down to the preposterous "Siege of Yorktown."

After the battle of Shiloh Gen. Halleck hastened to take actual command himself, of the advance on Corinth. He gathered in troops from all over the West and moved slowly with a caution that went so far toward timidity as Grant's course previous to the battle went toward rashness.

A force had been sent out from Hilton Head, to gain a foothold in the neighborhood of Savannah, which would control the coast in the vicinity of that City, and demonstrate against the City itself. Eventually this resolved itself into a movement against Fort Pulaski, one of the important works that defended the entrance to the Savannah River. After incredible toil in erecting batteries in the surrounding swamps a demand was made on the commander of the fort for its surrender, to which he replied curtly that he was there to defend not surrender it. Fire was opened from the batteries, and after 18 hours steady firing the fort was battered so badly that its commander surrendered just as a column was forming to carry it by storm.

Of the other stirring events in the second week in April we shall speak next week.

CHRONOLOGY.

1861.

April 12-13, Fort Sumter, S C—Battery E, 1st U S Artillery. In saluting the flag before the evacuation on April 15, Private Daniel Hough was killed and three men wounded by the premature discharge of a gun.

1862.

April 8, Reconnoisance on the Corinth Road, Miss—3d Brigade, 5th Division, Army of Western Tennessee, and 4th Illinois Cavalry.

April 8, Island No 10, Miss—Navy commanded by Flag Officer A H Foote, the Army by Maj Gen John Pope. The siege commenced March 16, 1862.

April 9, Owen's River, Cal—2d California Cavalry.

April 10, Fort Pulaski, Ga—6th and 7th Connecticut, 3d Rhode Island, 46th and 48th New York and 8th Maine, 13th U S Inf'y and crew of U S S "Wabash."

April 11, Huntsville, Ala—3d Division, Army of the Ohio, Brig Gen O M Mitchell commanding.

April 11, Skirmish before Yorktown, Va—12th New York, 57th and 63d Pennsylvania.

April 12, Little Blue River, Mo—Organization not recorded.

April 12, Monterey, Va—75th Ohio and 1st West Virginia Cavalry.

April 14, Pollocksville, N C—Organization not recorded; taken from Confederate sources.

April 14,

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Rattle mathical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all correspondents an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for the department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondent's Department."

W. H. F., Little Wolf, Ill.:
Who is Chief of the Weather Bureau?
Gen. W. B. Hazen.

S. B. W., Hillsboro, O.:
Is there a Town or City in Illinois called Belleville, besides Belleville and West Belleville, in St. Clair County?
No.

Subscriber, Baldwin, Ill.:
Where can a copy of the civil service rules and regulations be had?
Write to W. S. Rouhlac, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

J. K. P., Ness City, Kan.:
Who is the author of the quotation in which occurs the words, "To the manner (or manor) born," and where same may be found?
Shakspeare. Manner is correct. It can be found in Hamlet, act 1, Scene 4.

C. H. M., Australia, Miss.:
1. Are Jews allowed to own real estate in England or not? 2. Is W. G. Brownlow and A. Fryne dead? If so, when?
1. Yes. 2. Brownlow died in 1877. History does not record the fate of Mr. Fryne.

R. C. G., Racine, Mo.:
Who was the first and all the Territorial Governors of Kansas?
Andrew J. Reeder, Pennsylvania; Wilson Shannon, Ohio; John W. Geary, Pennsylvania; Robert W. Walker, Mississippi; J. W. Denver, California; and Samuel Medary, Ohio.

O. M. W., Grafton, Neb.:
How many horses and mules are there in the City of Chicago? 2. What is the population of Seattle, W. T.?
1. The census report of 1880 places the number of horses and mules in Cook County, of which Chicago forms a large part, at 15,242. In 1880, 4,000.

L. A. D., Hamilton, O.:
Please give a full account of the origin of Arbor Day, its usefulness, etc.
Arbor Day in Ohio was created by the Legislature two years ago. In some States it has been observed a number of years. The day is designated by the Governor, and the purpose is to encourage the planting of shade trees.

E. L., Royal Center, Ind.:
What protection have postal notes through the mails? How is loss recoverable?
If the postal note should be lost or destroyed, there is no way of recovering, as no duplicate can be issued. This regulation is made for the reason that the notes are made payable to the bearer, and therefore no specified person can satisfactorily establish the fact of his ownership to a lost note.

L. M. H., Clay Center, Kan.:
1. Where is opium manufactured, and what is it made of? 2. Did England ever force the opium trade on China?
1. Opium is the inspissated juice of the capsules of the white poppy, and is supplied to commerce by Asia Minor, Persia, India, China and Egypt, while experiments in its production have been made in different parts of Europe, Algeria, Australia, and several of the United States. 2. Yes.

C. M., Manistee, Mich.:
1. What is the exact hight that the atmospheric pressure is capable of raising water? 2. What is the weight of 12 cubic inches of water? 3. What is the pressure of the atmosphere upon a square inch at the level of the sea?
1. From the level of the sea, 33 feet. 2. For the purposes of ordinary calculation, 12 cubic inches of water is reckoned at 1,000 ounces, or 62½ pounds avoirdupois. 3. About 15 pounds.

A. V., Eldorado, Kan.:
1. Can a boy 17 years old pre-empt a piece of land or go on a deed for it? 2. When a soldier has had one homestead and parted with it, is he entitled to another?
1. No, unless he is the head of a family. 2. If the homestead was less than 160 acres, he is entitled to enter as much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed 160 acres.

J. F. Bullis, Britt, Iowa:
In looking over the BLADE of October 25, 1883, I see the writer claims that Black Hawk was captured at the Indis of the Wisconsin River. One authority says he was captured near Prairie du Chine. I was told when a boy that he was captured in a cave near the foot of Koshkonong Lake, Wis. Which is right?
Authorities differ as to the place of the capture of Black Hawk, some claiming that it was on the Wisconsin River, and others that it was on the River Bad Ax.

J. R. C., Winona, O.:
1. Please give the age of Robert Lincoln. 2. What is known as the Age of Stone Age?
1. Forty. 2. The age of stone is given to the period when weapons and implements were made of stone, amber, wood, bone, horn or some such easily wrought material, and during which very little or nothing was known of metal. During this era, the people, few in number and savage in their habits, clothed themselves chiefly with skins of animals.

School Boy, Blountville, Ind.:
1. Our school teachers in debate assert that Indiana is the largest per cent. of illiteracy of any State in the Union. Is it so? 2. What five States have the lowest per cent. of illiteracy? 3. When was the first normal school started in the United States? 4. Where is the oldest normal school in existence in the United States?
1. No. The percentage of illiteracy among the white persons of Indiana, who are 21 years of age and upwards is 8.2 per cent. 2. Kansas, 3.8, Maine, 4.3; Nevada, 3.2, Michigan, 3.7. 3. At Lexington, Mass., July 3, 1839; the same school is still in existence at Farmington, Mass.

W. M., Hanford, Cal.:
1. Was Gen. S. R. Curtis a success as a General, and did he not lead the Army of the Southwest to victory against great odds? 2. If so, why was he removed from active service in the field? 3. What number of troops were engaged on each side at Pea Ridge, and what were the losses on each side? 4. Who commanded the Indians in that battle?
1. Yes. 2. You must be mistaken. He was in command at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1864, and in October of that year assisted in the pursuit and defeat of Price's army. 3. Ten thousand two hundred and fifty Unionists and 25,000 Rebels. The Union loss is placed at 1,351, and the rebel loss at about the same figures. 4. Gen. Albert Pike.

S. K. L., Rose Hill, Neb.:
1. Where can I get a book on architecture and building? 2. How much did the United States pay for Florida? 3. What will make a good shampoo mixture?
1. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O. 2. About $9,000,000. 3. A fine shampoo liquor is made by dissolving one-half ounce carbonate of ammonia and one ounce borax in one quart water, and adding thereto two ounces glycerine, three quarts New England rum, and one quart bay rum. The hair, having been moistened with this liquor, is to be shampooed with the hands until a slight lather is formed, and the latter being then washed out with clear water, leaves the head clean, and the hair moist and glossy. Barbers usually dissolve one ounce salts of tartar in one quart soft water, rub till a lather is formed, and wash off with clean water.

S. H. O., Warren, Wis.:
Give the exact language adopted by the Convention nominating Gen. McClellan at Chicago, as to the war being a failure and calling for a cessation of hostilities.
Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that after four years of failure to restore the Union, by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike, trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view of an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of all the States.

H. F., Leechburg, Pa.: Write to Harper Bros., New York.

A. B., Salem, N. C.:
Where does the quotation, "Honesty is the best policy," occur?
In Pop Quixote.

H. McP., Trilla, Ill.:
1. When and where did John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, die? 2. Was he Governor of Kentucky after the war?
1. He died in Kentucky in 1875. 2. He was not.

J. W. G., Furbutville, Pa.:
Are there any works or public documents relating to or on the tariff, or explanatory of the same, giving articles taxed, rates, etc? Was the report or proceedings of the Tariff Commission published for free distribution?
You can probably obtain documents giving full information concerning the above by applying to the Congressman from your District.

Mrs. S. W. P., Winona, Minn.:
Where is there such an institution as an Old Ladies' Home, and what are the rules residing in the State institution by paying a certain sum?
There is in nearly all of the larger cities homes for aged and friendless women. There is such an institution in Toledo. Their terms and conditions you can best ascertain by addressing the President of the Board of Directors, in care of the Home for Friendless Women.

L. S., Hobrook, Pa.:
1. Was any of the Mormons, except John D. Lee, ever captured and executed, who were engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre? 2. Where was Kit Carson buried? 3. What is the address and price of Harper's Young People? 4. How high is the Niagara Falls? Georgetown Visitor: Some say 160 and some 164. Which is right?
1. Lee was the only one executed. Two of the murderers are said to have become raving maniacs. 2. Fort Lyon, Col. 3. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, N. Y.; $1.50 per year. 4. 164 feet on the American side and 150 on the Canadian.

E. A. B., West Hope, O.:
1. When was Johnstown inundated, and what was the estimated loss? 2. Was it two or three years ago that the levees of the Mississippi broke, and what districts suffered the most? What was the estimated loss?
1. Haarlem Lake, in the 16th century, covered more than 60,000 acres. Several villages were destroyed, but we have never seen any estimate of the loss. 2. Mississippi levees break more or less every year. There were very disastrous floods last year, embracing a large extent of territory. Any estimate of losses would be the merest guess work.

Ex-Soldier, Earlville, Ill.:
As historians differ in regard to the matter, will you please tell us how many men were enlisted in the Union Army? Also, the number in the Rebel Army?
Following are the figures furnished by the Adjutant General: Grand total, 2,765,691; reduced to a three years' standard, 2,228,383. As we have said before, there is no way of finding out the exact number engaged on the rebel side. The Adjutant General of the Confederate army *estimated* the entire available force at 600,000, and says that not more than 400,000 were enrolled at any one time.

A Constant Reader, Delphos:
What is the present Capitals of West Virginia and Dakota Territory? If they have been changed please say when.
Wheeling was the first capital of West Virginia. In 1870 the capital was removed to Charleston, and in 1875 back to Wheeling, where it has since remained. In Indian Territory, Talequah is the capital of the Cherokee Nation; Tishimungo, the capital of the Chickasaws; Armstrong Academy, the capital of the Choctaws; Okmulgee, the capital of the Creeks; Wewoka, the capital of the Seminoles.

P. H. D., Clearfield, Ia.:
1. Where will the order of Free Masons originate? 2. How and how was the Odd Fellows started?
1. Well-informed Masons are of the opinion that the order originated in the associations which were formed during the middle ages by masons and builders, as well as by workmen belonging to other crafts. 2. The first society of Odd Fellows was organized in London near the close of the 18th century, under the name of the "Ancient and Honorable Loyal Odd Fellows." The first lodge in America was organized in Baltimore, April 26, 1819.

J. M. Millan, Bruce, W. Va.:
1. Is a United States soldier justifiable under any circumstances to disobey orders? 2. Why is there no Company "J" in a regiment, and yet a Company "K"? 3. Give the full name of the author of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. 4. On what grounds are the citizens of the District of Columbia prohibited from voting for President?
1. According to military usages he is not. 2. In giving an order "J" might become confused with "A." 3. Noah Webster. 4. The District of Columbia is in all respects similar to a Territory, and the Constitution of the United States provides that only States shall exercise the Presidential election privilege.

M. W., Springfield, O.:
Will you please give a short sketch of the life of Henry W. Longfellow?
At an early age he produced the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," "Woods in Winter," etc. After leaving college he studied law in his father's office, at Portland, Me.; became Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at Bowdoin College; spent four years (1826-30) in France, Spain, Italy and Germany, and was in 1835-54 Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard University. His poems and translations were published regularly from 1832. His translation of Dante, in three volumes, is remarkable for fidelity to the original. No poet of the United States had such an extensive acquaintance abroad. Oxford and Cambridge conferred the degree of D. C. L., Harvard the degree of LL. D., besides a great number of academic and literary honors from nearly all the leading institutions of the country. The list of his poems is too long to be given here. The great poet died in 1882, aged about 75.

R. L. J., Little Rock, Ark.:
1. Please tell us something about Harriet Martineau. 2. Give a good recipe for shoe polish.
1. Harriett Martineau was an English authoress, born in Norwich in 1802. She was a descendant of one of the old French families who sought refuge in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. She was provided with a superior education, and when pecuniary disasters befel the family after the death of her father, she was able to rely upon her pen for their support. Her first work, "Devotional Exercises for Young People," was published in 1824, and has since been followed by many others, which have gained extensive circulations. 2. Black—Take 2½ pt. spirits wine, 5 pts. white wine, ½ lb. powdered gum senegal, 6 ozs. loaf sugar, 2 ozs. powdered gall, 4 ozs. green copperas. Dissolve the sugar and gum in the wine. When dissolved, strain and put on a slow fire, being careful not to let it boil. In this state add the galls, copperas and alcohol, stirring it well for five minutes. Then remove from the fire, and when nearly cool strain through a flannel and bottle for use. Apply with a pencil brush.

O. F. S., Guernsey, Ind.:
Locate and give a short history of Bowdoin and Princeton Colleges.
Bowdoin College is situated at Brunswick, Me., and is the oldest literary institution in the State. It was named in hon or of Gov. James Bowdoin, of Massachusetts. It was chartered in 1794 and opened for the admission of students in 1802. The first class graduated in 1806. There are now eight college structures, and instructions are given in all branches of education. From 1829 to 1835, the late poet Longfellow was Professor of Modern Languages in the College. Princeton College is located at Princeton, N. J. It was founded under the auspices of the Presbyterian Synod of New York in 1746, and was opened in May, 1747, at Elizabethtown, and the same year was removed to Newark, whence it was transferred to Princeton in 1757. From its walls Gen. Washington drove a detachment of British troops in 1777, and two of its alumni, Richard Stockton and Benjamin Rust, were signers of the Declaration of Independence. The college year is divided into three terms, and a number of prizes and scholarships are obtainable for deserving students. The graduates number 3,100, and the number of volumes in the library is 24,000. The endowment amounts to $400,000.

O. A. F., Crete, Neb.:
Will the Chair please inform its readers of the condition of the French peasantry and poorer classes in comparison, if possible, with the same classes in England and other European nations?
The French law of succession provides that on the death of the father all the children shall inherit equally; consequently French farms do not average more than five acres of arable land each, and the agricultural population outnumbers the manufacturing in the proportion of five to one. That the condition of the poorer classes is much better than in a great many other countries is shown by the fact that there is scarcely any emigration from France. The stationary character of the mass of the population is shown also by there being little migration within the country. At a recent census it was found that of 36,102,921 individuals, 30,676,943 were born within the registration districts. Thus out of every 100 individuals but 15 had quitted their native commune, and 85 lived where they were born. In the matter of education, however, France makes a poor showing. Nine-tenths of the children under six, more than a fifth of the youths of both sexes under 20, and more than a third of the grown-up population, are unable to read or write.

C. C. W., Salem, N. J.:
What is the origin of the term "Knickerbocker?"
In 1809 Washington Irving published a history of New York under the assumed name of Diedrich Knickerbocker.

J. H., Millfield, O.:
Has a teacher any authority to correct a pupil for misconduct on the road to and from his home to the school-room?
Public sentiment differs on the question. In some localities they have and in some they have not. The question should be regulated by the local Boards of Education.

T. W. B., Keithsburg, Ill.:
What is habitual drunkenness, or, in other words, how often does a man have to become drunk in order to be regarded in the eyes of the law as an habitual drunkard?
The Ohio Legislature is trying to settle that question now. As the Democrats have a large majority in that body, it is thought the decision will be that as long as a man is able to vote the Democratic ticket, he cannot be considered an habitual drunkard.

M. D., Defiance, O.:
1. How many mints are there in the United States, and where located? 2. Who are the Senators from Ohio, and when does their time expire? 3. Name the President of the Senate.
1. There are United States mints at Carson City, Nev.; Denver, Col.; New Orleans, Philadelphia and San Francisco; and assay offices at Boise City, Idaho; Charlotte, N. C.; Helena, Mont., and New York City. 2. John Sherman and George H. Pendleton; Sherman's term expires March 4, 1887; Pendleton's March 4, 1885. 3. Sen. George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, is President pro tem. We cannot spare space to give names of the Cabinet every week or two.

A. F. M., Proctorville, Mo.:
1. Please publish the law of Missouri relative to the construction and execution of wills. 2. Also the statute of limitations. 3. What is the penalty for illegal interest or usury?
1. All males over 21 years of age, and of sound mind, may devise real property. Persons over the age of 18 years may bequeath personalty, and females may bequeath realty also. Alterations and repeal may be by burning, cancelling, destroying, or obliterating by the testator himself, or by some one in his presence, or by his express direction, or by a new will or codicil, or other writing, duly executed and approved. Curtesy or dower cannot be effected by will unless accepted by non-rejection of the provisions of the will in that respect. Execution must be by writing, duly signed, and attested by two witnesses. 2. Claims against estates of deceased persons, two years; accounts and book debts, five years; bonds, contracts, deeds, etc., 10 years. 3. Creditors may receive interest at the rate of six per cent., when no other rate is agreed upon, and parties may agree in writing for the payment of, not exceeding 10 per cent. When contracts reserve a greater interest the Courts will give judgment for principal only, and judgment against the debtor for 10 per cent. interest for the use of the County for common schools.

Delayed Subscriptions.

[NOTE—Subscribers wishing a change in their postoffice address must, in all cases, give their FORMER as well as their PRESENT address.]

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their letters or give their address:

Letter containing $1, dated at Sonora, no County or State, signed Thos. Ainsley.

Letter containing 30c., postmarked at Roanoke, Ind., no name, no order.

Letter containing 29 cents, no address, signed Th. G. Gay.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed C. B. Throckmorton—there are the papers to go to paradise, in New Zealand.

Letter containing $1, no date, orders specimen copies for Thos. Jones, D. H. Burnett and others.

H. A. I. Page, of Perry, will give his full address we will comply with his request.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed G. Drummond.

Letter containing 10c., no address, signed A. P. Higley.

Letter containing $1, no name or address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Aurora, Ind., no order or name.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed H. E. Barr.

Letter containing $1, dated at Washington, no State, signed W. Cobb.

Letter containing money order No. 1,565 for $1.10, postmarked Scio, Oregon, no order or name.

Letter containing $1, from New Lisbon, Wis., no order or name.

Letter containing $1, dated at Hamilton, no State, signed J. S. Walpole.

Letter containing 90c., dated at Blountsville, no State, signed Daniel Swovelant.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed W. Y. Smith.

Letter containing 30c. dated at Mariana, no State, signed Mrs. R. A. Sexton.

Letter containing 30c., no date, signed Wm Campbell.

Letter containing $1, dated at Odaville, W. Va., no signature.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed J. W. Stafford.

Will Wm. Baker, who claims to have sent us money on December 21, please give us his full address, and we will look into the matter up.

Letter containing $1, dated at North Bristol, O., no signature, ordered changed from Sandy Lake, Pa.

Letter containing $1, dated at Union Center, no State, signed D. Remmel.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed J. B. Thayer.

Letter containing $1, dated at Neosha Rapids, Kan., no signature.

Letter containing $1, dated at Mendota, no State, signed T. J. McGuire.

Will W. J. B. Luther, P. M. of Blountsville, give his full address and the paper will be sent.

Letter containing $1, dated at Shelby, no State, paper for J. Monroe, signed L. S. Wilson, P. M.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Every Soldier disabled in service and in line of duty, by wound, injury or disease, is entitled to pension. Widows, Minor Children, Dependent Father or Mother, or minor brothers and sisters of soldiers, whose death was due to military service, are entitled. **Thousands of Pensioners Entitled to Increase.** Honorable Discharges, and Certificates of Lost Discharges, obtained. Charge of desertion removed. Bounty still due in many cases. Send 4c. in postage for New Laws, Rulings and Decisions, U. S. PENSION CO., 512 Eleventh St., Washington, D.C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

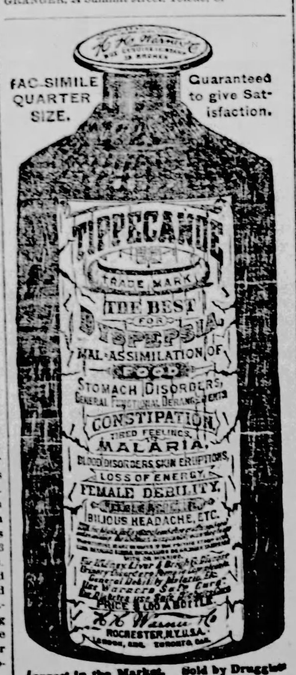
E. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

PENSIONS.

PENSION Write T. W. Tallmadge, WASHINGTON, D. C. 21 years experience as Pension Attorney. Recommended by Senator John Sherman and others. Prosecutes all claims against the Government.

Homes in Texas and Arkansas

Low prices; long credit. Rich agricultural and grazing lands; producing wheat, rye, oats, corn, cotton, grasses and all the choice fruits; near schools, churches and railroads. Daily land excursions every month. For maps of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, with all information, address JNO. E. ENNIS, Gen. Land & Immigrant Agent Pacific Ry. Co., 139 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. GRANGER, 24 Summit street, Toledo, O.



Largest in the Market. Sold by Druggists

The Shrewd Small Boy.

Oil City Blizzard.

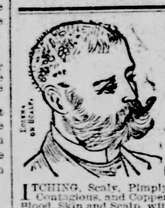
A boy found a woman's switch in the Opera House and returned it to her.

"Thank you, my little man," said the lady; "you are an honest boy."

"Oh, no, I'm not so very honest; but I know what I am."

"What are you, then?"

"A hair restorer."



CUTICURA

A POSITIVE CURE

FOR EVERY FORM OF *Skin and Blood Disease,* FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited Contagious, and Copper-Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible blood purifiers and Skin Beautifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOS—One set of 8 genuine phots, 50c; 3 sets $1.00. E. T. SHAW, Beverly, Mass.

8 Packages choice Flower Seeds 10c. 5 pkts. Vege table Seeds 10c, postpaid. J. J. Bell, Windsor, N.Y

BOOK of WRITINGS and 42 Popular SONGS for 25 stamps. Lock Box 52, Phila., Pa.

SILKS for patchwork. Samples, 10c. Packages, $1. U. S. Silk Works, North Guilford, Ct.

RICH.—Something new. Six samples mailed free for 4 cent stamps. H. A. Ellis & Co., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS on James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illus. circular free.

DIVORCE.—A. GOODRICH, Attorney-at-law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Advice free. 18 yrs experience. Business quietly and legally transacted

PHONOGRAPHY, or Phonetic Short Hand. Catalogue of works by Benn Pittman, with alphabet and illustration for beginners, sent on application. Address Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio

IOWA FARM FOR SALE.

240 Acres, mostly seeded; 7 acres bearing orchard, good buildings, 1 mile from City.

B. M. REEVES, Waverly, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS ONLY.—Eggs for hatching, $1.50 for 13. Best strains. Mrs. T. M. George, Glenwood, Cook Co., Ill. Send money order on Chicago.

$200.000 will be spent in building this season in this City, and by an act of failing health, the only planing mill in the place, with good run of work, is offered for sale at a big bargain. For particulars address S. S. Chillicothe, Mo.

MISS SAWYER'S SALVE

Cures Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scrofulous Sores, Old Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Piles (cures) Sore and Weak Eyes. All diseases of the Skin. Best Family Salve in the world. Sold everywhere for 25 cents.

Assorted Silks and Satins for CRAZY PATCHWORK in $1 and $2 packages. Embroidery Silk in all colors, 30c. per package. Any one sending us a $2 order will receive a lovely block all pieced and embroidered, free. Richardson & Woodward, New Haven, Conn.

The OILOGRAPH.

A $2.00 Sample Free. Agents wanted to collect small pictures to be greatly enlarged. Send for circulars and terms. Address

C. H. BUTLER'S Union Photo Copying House, 4 Mulberry St., N. Y.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

The Mallory Trackless Hay Elevator

Is the cheapest device known for filling a barn by taking the load of hay, as it comes from the field, and elevating it to the mow, thus saving handling. It possesses the hoisting and conveying of the track elevator, thus requiring but one horse. It is very easily put up, and will fill a mow full. We refer by permission to D. R. Locke (Nasby), editor of the Toledo Blade, and can refer to farmers in nearly every State of the Union. Sent on receipt of $5.00. Send for catalogue and price list. MALORY TRACKLESS HAY ELEVATOR CO., Toledo, O.

TO WOMEN ONLY.

We want a canvasser in every County in the U S. to take orders for our new book,

PERILS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Illustrated. Price $2.00.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE says: "It is an improvement on any of the books for women I have read, and I am familiar with all that have been published in my day."

MISS FRANCES WILLARD says: "I wish every mother and sister, daughter and wife of my acquaintance knew the book by heart."

Send for Circulars containing fac-similes of Mrs. Livermore's and Miss Willard's letters.

Outfit, including complete copy of the book sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $2.

Address Subscription Department,

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

The experience in the treatment of Cancer with Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) would seem to warrant us in saying that it will cure this much dreaded scourge. Persons so afflicted are invited to correspond with us.

I believe Swift's Specific has saved my life. I had virtually lost use of the upper part of my body and my arms from the poisonous effects of a large cancer on my neck, from which I had suffered for 20 years. S. S. S. has relieved me of all soreness, and the poison is being forced out of my system. I will soon be well.

W. R. Ronson, Davisboro, Ga.

Two months ago my attention was called to the case of a woman afflicted with a cancer on her shoulder at least five inches in circumference angry, painful, and giving the patient no rest day or night for six months. I obtained a supply of Swift's Specific for her. She has taken five bottles, and the ulcer is entirely healed up, only a very small scab remaining, and her health is better than for five years past; seems to be perfectly cured. REV. JESSE H. CAMPBELL, Columbus, Ga.

I have seen remarkable results from use of Swift's Specific on a cancer. A young man near here has been afflicted five years with the most angry looking eating cancer I ever saw, and was nearly dead. The first bottle made a wonderful change, and after five bottles were taken he is nearly or quite well. It is truly wonderful.

J. F. BUMBLEY, M. D., Oglethorpe, Ga.

Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

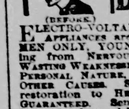
New York Office, 159 West 23d street.

Weak Nervous Men

Whose debility, exhausted powers, premature decay and failure to perform life's duties properly are caused by excesses, errors of youth, etc., will find a perfect and lasting restoration to robust health and vigorous manhood in THE MARSTON BOLUS. Neither stomach drugging nor instrumenta. This great trio of Nervous Debility and Physical Decay is caused by ignorance, and is only successful because based on perfect diagnosis, new and direct methods and absolute thoroughness. Full information and Treatise free. Address Consulting Physician of MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for Piles. Price $1 at druggists, or sent postpaid by mail. Sample free. Ad. "ANAKESIS," Makers, Box 2,416, N.Y.

30 DAYS' TRIAL



ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

OPIUM HABIT DR. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincey Opium Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself at home quickly and painlessly. For testimonials and endorsements letters from eminent medical men, and a full description of the treatment, address H. H. KANE, A.M., M.D., 46 W. 14th St. New York.

MUSIC.

American College Song Book

A collection of the songs of 50 representative American Colleges. One can hardly imagine Songs fresher and brighter than these. 200 in number, and all newly contributed by the colleges in question, including Vassar and Wellesley. There is an average of four songs from each college. Price, $2.00.

Also published, Carmina Collegensia, $3.00. University Songs, $2.50, and Students Life in Song, $1.50.

Just Published.

THE STUDENTS' HISTORY OF MUSIC.

BY DR. FREDERICK LOUIS RITTER.

A book of great importance, giving a concise and interesting narrative of the progress of music during the last 2,000 years. Price, $2.50.

Almost ready.

A new Sunday School Song Book of fine quality, by Emerson and Sherwin. Wait for it.

CANTATAS and OPERETTAS.

More and more used, every year, enliven School Life, and furnish most valuable practice. *Forest Jubilee Band* (40 cts.) new. *Flower Festival on the Rhine* (45 cts.) *Crown of Virtue* (60 cts.) *Fairy Bridal* (50 cts.) New *Flower Queen* (75 cts.) *Fairy Land* (60 cts.) *Little Bo Peep* (60 cts.) *Three Little Kittens* (50 cts). *Quarrel Among Flowers* (35 cts) *Spring Holiday* (60 cts.) *School Festival* (30 cts.) and *Cinderella* (50 cts.) are all lively and pretty Cantatas.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 BROADWAY, N. Y.

INVESTMENTS.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT BOND

Which bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed

THREE TIMES ANNUALLY.

Until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must be redeemed with a premium, as there are no blanks. The larger premiums drawn at these redemptions are:

1	Premium of	150.000	Florins.
1	" "	120.000	"
1	" "	10.000	"
1	" "	15.000	"
1	" "	13.000	"
1	" "	10.000	"
3	Premiums of 5,000	15.000	"
12	" " 1000	12.000	"
24	" " 500	27.000	"

And bonds not drawing one of the above premiums must be redeemed with a premium of not less than

144 FLORINS.

The next redemption takes place on the

15th of April, 1884.

And every bond Bought of us on or before the 15th of April, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing $5, will secure one of these bonds for the next redemption.

For orders, circulars or any other information address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., corner Broadway, New York City. (Established in 1874.)

N. B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATRIMONIAL PAPER Now in third year. Each number contains over 100 Advertisements of ladies and gents wishing Correspondents. Sample copy 10c., silver. Address HYART AND HAND, Chicago, Ill.

FAMILY PORTRAITS. All kinds of pictures enlarged to any size in CRAYON, INDIA INK, WATER COLORS or OIL. Send stamp for price-list. J. A. SHEPARD, Lakeside Bldg. Chicago.

FREE. A lady's fancy box with 26 articles and 50 page book illustrating games, tricks, &c. Send 2c. to help pay postage. E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton st., N. Y.

We will send you a watch or chain by Mail or Express, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money, and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you $10 per cent. Catalogue free. 3 Watch WARRANTED. Address, STANDARD AVENUE IN WATCH CO. Name this paper. PITTSBURGH, PA.

BROWN, EAGER & CO., GENERAL BOOK DEALERS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

We can send, post-paid by mail, any book in print. Write us for information about any book you want. Reference, Toledo Blade.

MUSICAL WATCH FREE

50 Satin Gloss Chromo Cards, name in silk 11 pcs. & 1 a the latest winding Musical Watch Free. 12 Gents' Gold Edge name cards, 20c. 7 Floral Cards, name in gold & silver, 20c. Full sized Sample Album, 25c. 150 Embossed Pictures 20 cts. P. W. Austin, New Haven, Ct.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

For Road Use, The popular steeds for business or pleasure. Send three cent stamp for illustrated (36-page) Catalogue, THE POPE M'F'G CO., 562 Washington St., Boston, Mass

GOOD ROAD MACHINERY.

Send for our new catalogue of

S. PENNOCK & SONS CO., Kennett Square, Pa.

West Branch: Ft. Wayne, Ind.

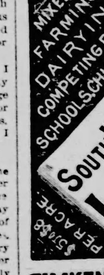
STAR CANE MILL

GRINDS twice as fast. Double the capacity. CHEAPEST mill made. WARRANTED in every respect. We manufacture ten different styles of Cane Mills, and a full stock of Sugar Makers' Supplies and

STUBBS' EVAPORATOR

Has greater capacity. Saves half the labor. A boy can operate it. Saves fuel. Syrup made on it brings a higher price in the market. Don't fail to investigate its merits before ordering. Send for circular to

J. A. FIELD & CO., EIGHTH AND HOWARD STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.



TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!

Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy on a 3/4 inch tire as on a 2 inch. The Springs are thrown together and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine lines of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

HENRY TIMKEN, Patentee ST. LOUIS, MO.

Used exclusively by CHICAGO, ILL. ABBOTT BUGGY CO.

VIGO

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, April 3, 1884.

Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo as Second-Class Matter.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.
LARGEST AND BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single copy, one year, $1,00, six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Clubs of 11, one year, $10—our cost terms to agents for club of any size, EVERY ELEVENTH COPY FREE, or the agent may retain 10 per cent. commission in cash.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, post-paid free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIRST PAGE.
Columns 1—Poetry.
" 1-3-4—Court and Camp.
" 4—Pioneer Life.
" 5—Humor.

SECOND PAGE.
Columns 1-2—Nasby in the South.
" 3-4—Miscellany.
" 5-6—Camp Fire.

THIRD PAGE.
Columns 1-3—Answers to Correspondents.
" 4-6-7-8—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE.
Columns 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2—Review of the Week.
" 3-4-5-6-7—Editorial on Leading Topics.
" 8—Current Events.

FIFTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—Correspondence.
" 5—Publishers' Department.
" 6-7-8—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5—The Household.
" 6-7-8—The Young Folks.

SEVENTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2—The Farm.
" 3—The Sunday School.
" 4-5-6-7-8—News of the Week.

EIGHTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—News of the Week (continued.)
" 5-6-7-8—The Markets—Advertisements

Circulation Last Week, 112,000

We call the especial attention of our readers, especially those receiving this number for examination, to the items and announcements under the head of "Publisher's Department," on the fifth page. There is matter therein that interests everybody.

TO WORKING REPUBLICANS.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of the coming Presidential election. The success of the Republican party will always be necessary so long as there exists in the United States the Democratic party—that aggregation of political heresies, headed by ambitious demagogues, and supported by the most vicious elements of a mixed population. The success of the grand old party which embraces everything in the country that is at once conservative and progressive, was never more urgent than now. The Democratic party is a conglomerate with but one principle on which their leaders all unite, and that is the possession of the vast patronage of the Government. With an eye single to the plunder to follow, it takes money from English manufacturers with which to break down American industry, it has sold itself out to the brewers, distillers and saloon-keepers, it courts and has in pay the worst communistic elements that Europe has sent us, it has debauched the Courts, corrupted the Legislatures and prostituted everything in government in every place where it has attained power, purely partizan purposes.

The success of the Democratic party this year is a blow at the life of the Republic. It is putting the Government into the hands of the worst and most dangerous elements in society. A Democratic success, as the Democratic party is now constituted, means a wild carnival of corruption, followed by anarchy and consequent demoralization of every business interest in the country.

The recent riots in Cincinnati were the direct outgrowth of Democratic supremacy. The Courts, the Police, the Government in its entirety have been in Democratic hands for years, and the result is before the public. The worst elements have control, and those elements can not be restrained. Two hundred lives and millions of property destroyed, tell the story. What else could be expected in a City where the officials hold their places at the will of the beer-shops, where thieves and gamblers can make and unmake them. Under this rule Cincinnati was unable to protect herself, and the military power of the State had to be invoked to save the great City from utter destruction.

If such things happen where cities are so controlled, what would be the effect of turning the whole country over to the same elements?

The Republicans of the country cannot commence work too soon. Those interested in business, law and order, should at once see to it that they are ready for the coming conflict.

The circulation of good sound reading to the end of thorough enlightenment as to the vital matters on which voters must pass this Fall, is the best possible beginning of organization, and the people cannot begin it too soon.

We believe that the WEEKLY BLADE better than any other paper fills the want. It is outspoken, and, as its editors believe, correct.

We ask the friends of good government to spread it far and wide. Its circulation should be doubled at once, and it may be if its friends will take ever so little trouble. It is the cheapest and best paper published, and it proposes to do yeoman's service this Summer and Fall on the side of the right.

See our various propositions elsewhere as to premiums. Single subscriptions $1 a year. Single subscriptions for three months 30 cents. Clubs of four for three months 25 cents each.

Roll up the circulation.

OF course there are not wanting beer-sodden Socialists who take the occasion to shriek that the riot at Cincinnati "is only the beginning of the grand uprising of the people to demand their rights." It is nothing of the kind. The most that it was a mob of honest but misguided men, who were disgusted with the wickedness of the Beer Boss rule, and its constant thwarting of justice. After that it was the work of gangs of thieves, thugs, hoodlums, and vicious boys, who all had their own vicious reasons for protracting the riot.

OSCAR WILDE has chosen April 1 for his wedding day. This would seem quite appropriate for him, but how about the future Mrs. W.? Come to think about it, and considering her choice, it is fitting for her, too.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE demoralization in the Democratic ranks in the House has reached a point where neither of the hostile factions can boast of an advantage over the other, and where both hesitate to come to blows. The making of wry faces, the flourishing of shillelahs and the using of bad language in private continue, to be sure, but public demonstrations are carefully avoided. The opponents of the Morrison bill denounce HENRY WATTERSON as "a party wrecker," and apply other opprobrious epithets to him. They also declare that if his published utterances are by authority, there is no hope of preventing a split in the Democratic ranks. Attention is called to the fact that if the new proposition as to the wool duty shall be adopted, the rates on all wool entered at a price exceeding 30 cents and not exceeding 32 cents per pound will be reduced 1 1-5 cents per pound below the rates under the present tariff. But the Ohio Democrats have promised to wool-growers that, instead of being reduced 1 2-10 cents per pound, the present rates shall be increased 3½ cents per pound. The proposed amendment of the Morrison bill would increase by a small fraction of a cent per pound the duty on wool worth 30 cents or less per pound, and on wool worth more than 32 cents per pound. A large proportion of the wool imported is valued at above 30 cents and not exceeding 32 cents per pound, and, of course, that proportion would increase wonderfully if the duty on wool of that value should be reduced 1 2-100 cents, while the duty on wool worth more than 32 cents was increased, however slightly. In other words the proposition would offer a premium on fraudulent invoices and undervaluations.

A TEMPERANCE movement said to be characterized by great intensity and enthusiasm, although quiet in expression began some weeks ago in Plainfield, N. J., and is steadily spreading over a large extent of territory.

THE unanimous confirmation of Minister SARGENT without the usual reference to a committee was a very significant act on the part of the Senate. Personally SARGENT is not popular with the Senators,—especially the Democratic ones, but it was felt that an act of this kind was necessary to express the Senate's opinion of the discourteous treatment of our representative by the German authorities. The matter will not stop there, for it is understood that it is the intention of the Administration to leave the Berlin mission unfilled for an indefinite time, that the Imperial Government may understand that the United States appreciates and resents its course.

GEN. GRANT denies that there has been any reconciliation between himself and Mr. BLAINE, whom he has not seen or spoken to for four years. He believes that the first ballot will show the strength of the candidates to be about in this order: BLAINE, ARTHUR and LOGAN, and that afterwards BLAINE'S strength will probably go to LOGAN, and ARTHUR'S to EDMUNDS, but he does not hazard an opinion as to who will be nominated. He thinks the leading issue will be the Tariff.

THE death of the youngest son of Queen VICTORIA, the Duke of Albany, has thrown Egyptian affairs for the time into the background. Next to the Prince of Wales he was the most popular of the Queen's sons. His life was orderly and studious. He was valued for his literary culture and for his kindly sympathy for all about him. Having always had poor health, he had never mingled in public affairs to any extent, and probably never would have done so, had he lived much longer. He was a favorite with VICTORIA, and his death will plunge her into the deepest grief. He was married a year or two ago to Princess HELENA, of Waldeck.

LAST week was devoted in the English House of Commons to a debate upon the Franchise Bill. The Tories used their strength in protesting against enlarging the franchise without knowing how the Government intended to manipulate the constituencies. Lord HARTINGTON intimated that the Cabinet agreed with Mr. GLADSTONE'S general view of re-distribution. The prospects of the bill remain unaffected by the debate.

ANOTHER battle has been fought by Gen. GRAHAM near Tamanieh, resulting in the defeat of the rebels. The struggle was not a long one, and there were no British casualties. The campaign, so far as OSMAN DIGNA is concerned, is now at an end. Suakim is to be evacuated by the British troops which have all embarked for home except one regiment which will remain until relieved by Egyptian troops frrm Cairo.

THE reports in regard to Gen. GORDON are as usual exceedingly contradictory. It was rumored that he had surrendered Khartoum and that afterward he had been arrested and with his Secretary had been imprisoned. Later advices do not confirm this but state that ample supplies were arriving at Khartoum from the White Nile country.

TROUBLE is reported in Crete and an insurrection there seems imminent. Murders of Christians by Moslems and of Moslems by Christians are frequent, while the officials are cutting telegraph wires and intercepting letters. It is about time for another revolt there, as there have been several years of prosperity, and that is a sure precursor. Things will never be settled there until the Christians obtain a greater measure of independence.

A STRIKE of the coal workers in the North of France is in progress, and acts of violence are beginning.

IT is said that the Russian Government will shortly propose freedom of navigation on the Dardanelles, Bosphorus and Black Sea.

SOMEBODY else has to go. ISMAIL Pasha think the Turk is about to be supplanted "by a great Arab nationality." There would be some plausibility to this prophecy, if one did not remember that the Arab was driven from power centuries ago by the Turk, and while the latter has doubtless greatly degenerated since then.

A WOMAN has been appointed Deputy Sheriff in Franklin County, down in Pennsylvania, the only one, it is said, in that State. Another blow aimed at the prerogatives of man.

GEN. NEAL DOW passed his 80th birthday last week, and seems mentally and physically as strong as for many years past.

THE MILWAUKEE BREWERS STIRRED UP—THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE THEY BRING TO BEAR UPON THE BEER QUESTION.

The BLADE has stirred up the Milwaukee brewers and compelled them to go into print. Some months ago we published the opinions of a large number of the best physicians of Toledo as to the effect of beer upon the health of those who used it, and that was what did it. The Milwaukee *Freie Presse* is the medium through which the Germans were reached by the brewers, and they had it translated into English and published in the Chicago *Times* that the Americans might read it. Following the example of the BLADE, the *Freie Presse* has interviewed several physicians on the subject, Dr. MARTIN, the Commissioner of Health of Milwaukee, being the first, who says:

I cannot say that beer used moderately is in any way injurious to any of the internal organs. It depends on greatly what we understand by a moderate use—one can partake of more than another without evil effects. In regard to the question whether it brings on asthma, there can be said that it makes certain persons fleshy and fat, and, as a natural consequence, brings about a shortness of breath. I hardly believe that it will lessen the length of human life, but excessive drinking may be conducive to apoplexy. I have never heard of Drs. S. S. Thorn or S. H. Burgen, of Toledo, and if they were of any importance in the medical fraternity, I would certainly have heard of them.

Dr. MENDEL:

When I speak on this subject I mean a healthy man, and by drinking, only moderate drinking. This being the case, if the beer is good, it will not bring on any injurious effect.

Dr. SCHORSE was asked whether the use of beer was injurious to the nerves, liver, stomach, lungs or heart, to which he replied:

To my knowledge it does not but it depends upon what we understand by a moderate use. What would be moderate for one person would be excesive for another. * * * I always prohibit its uses to full-blooded patients, while I prescribe it to persons having a lack of blood. * * * A person who drinks to excess is unfit to undergo an operation; narcotics do not effect these persons as readily. I had a case but a short time ago exemplifying this. I gave a man whom I did not know partook of liquor a narcotic in order to perform an operation upon him. Instead of becoming comatose, he became raving and broke everything within his reach.

Dr. ADLER proved, however, the witness they wanted: He goes the whole figure:

Our climate demands the use of a spirituous drink, a stimulant, and beer is the most wholesome of all liquors. You can observe that persons not partaking of any stimulant become weak and feeble, and is proof that its use is a necessity. A healthy person who drinks moderately lives, to my belief, even longer than the one who does not. The moderate enjoyment of spirituous liquors increases the vital powers.

This is testimony in favor of beer with a vengeance. It will be observed that these physicians, all affirm that beer is not injurious, *if used in moderation*. Not one of them takes the position that beer is healthful in and of itself—but it may be used without serious injury if the quantity is limited.

Now these men, if they know anything, know that beer is *not* used in moderation—that in ninety-nine cases in a hundred it can not be so used. They know, if, as we said, they know anything, that the man or boy who commences the use of beer in moderation almost always ends by using it in excess. They know that it is like the other forms of alcohol or opium and tobacco, the very first effect on the system being produce a craving for more. It makes the meat it feeds on. They know that the man who uses it moderately this year uses it immoderately the next, that it creates an appetite in the user that is irrestible and ever growing, and never satisfied.

It is upon this that the brewers build their business. It is the rock they build upon. It is because the appetite once formed can never be satisfied, that brewers establish new places for its sale all the time, it is this that induces them to send out missionaries to convert the young to its use, for the appetite once fastened, it requires a miracle to destroy it. The saving clause, "moderation," kills the apology, for in its use there never is nor can be "moderation."

The statement that it can be used without danger to health is absurd. Here are four German physicians, resident in Milwaukee, who are quoted in opposition to the statements of every scientist whose name is known at all. Four German physicians in Milwaukee come to the rescue of the Milwaukee brewers, and in the face of the testimony and experience of the ages apologize for alcohol! Can there be anything more absurd?

But to controvert the asssertion of the four Milwaukee physicians, we need not go to the books. We need not quote the lights of science or resort to the printed page. All we need, to show the utter absurdity of their position and the utter worthlessness of their testimony, is to exhibit the brewers and beer-sellers themselves. Presuming the beer-sellers of Milwaukee are the same as those of Toledo, and all other Cities, we put them on the stand. They need not say a word, nor need there be any questions asked. We will not even take the files of the daily papers and go back through the death notices, holding up the long and ghostly list of beer-sellers, dead at about forty, and all from beer. This is unnecessary. Put the beer-sellers, whose stomachs have withstood the effects of the stuff, up to date on the stand, and let their personal appearance testify as to the effects of beer upon the system. Look into any beer shop and take stock of the regular habitues of the place, and see whether they are what would be considered sound men, physically or mentally. Take any one of your beer drinkers, who consumes from ten to fifty glasses of the swash a day, and see whether he comes up to the standard of a healthy man. Notice, if you please, the regular enormous abdominal development, the bleared countenance, the rheumy, watery eyes, the dropsical legs, the enormous accumulation of fat, the cheeks hanging down, the dull, heavy, stupid look, the slow, tortoise-like movement, and if you are not then satisfied go to their homes in the morning and listen to the coffing, the retching, the proxysmal efforts the abused system is making to rid itself of the effects of the horrible habit, and then say that beer may be partaken of safely. Are these your healthy men?

It is not necesseary to quote Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, Baron LIEBIG or any of the great lights of science. Form a procession headed by the brewers themselves, followed by the proprietors of the beer-shops, after which the beer-jerkers, and tail it out with their customers, and if there is one of them who uses the stuff who would be considered a sound man by any competent authority, we yield the point. Asthma, bronchitis, congestion of liver, enlargement of kidney, dropsy, heart disease, and every ailment known to medical science will be in that procession, and no matter in what direction it turns, it will inevitably bring up at the cemetery. Such a procession should march under the banner of the skull and cross-bones. It is headed by death and tailed out by damnation.

There could not be found a sound liver, kidney, heart or brain in the lot. It would be a procession of walking diseases. The stomachs of every one of them would, if turned inside out, look like the map of Virginia after the war. It would be a procession of diseases on foot.

We are content to rest the case as to the healthfulness of beer drinking, upon a procession of the brewers, beer-sellers and beer-drinkers. We will ask no questions—the eye may be the sole judge.

It is not necessary to quote medical authorities as to beer anywhere. Go to the humblest hamlet invaded by the Brewers and ask the people thereof as to whether the frequenters of the places are good, healthy working men, as to whether they are trustworthy and reliable, and whether or not they are the good citizens of the vicinity. We don't need the testimony of Drs. Schorse and Adler. The people of Milwaukee have eyes, ears and other senses. The people of the State of Wisconsin know whether the beer drinker is as good a man as he who does not drink beer. Every Village cursed with a brewer's beer-shop knows what effect beer has upon the human system, just as well as the most eminent physician in the world. We prefer their testimony.

Each of these physicians single out Drs. Thorne and Bergen and say they never heard of them. Very likely they never did, and it is also very likely that Drs. Thorne and Bergen never heard of Dr. Schorse and his associates. "Deth wuz a starin' uv us in the face," says Artemus Ward, "but we wuz a starin' deth in the face, and ez ther wuz twenty uv us and only one uv deth we hed the better uv him."

These may be learned physicians but we venture to say that no student of medicine would be given a diploma in any respectable college who would indulge in such talk as to the effect of stimulants upon the system, guarded as it is with the ever-saving clause of "moderation." They have studied and practiced to but little purpose if they do not know that a man in health does not only need no stimulation, but that if he stimulates at all he inflicts damage upon himself. Every man who drinks beer knows that without any study. He is made to realize it the moment the first effect of the stimulant wears off.

The friends of Temperance should be thankful to the *Freie Presse* and the four Milwaukee physicians for coming to the defense of Beer. They have shown, better than we could, how weak a cause they have.

THE WORK OF THE RUM POWER.

The responsibility of the Rum Power for the lamentable occurrences in Cincinnati is direct and unmistakable. What has happened there is the natural and inevitable consequence of the iniquitous supremacy of Rum, and it is what, sooner or later, will happen everywhere where that monster villainy rules in politics and corrupts the fountains of justice.

The intolerable despotism of crime, which at last forced the people of Cincinnati into red-handed rebellion, is the legitimate fruit of the Brewers' conspiracy to force free beer upon the people of Ohio. To be successful the Brewers had to form alliances with the thugs, thieves, gamblers, keepers of dens of prostitution, and all the baser elements which have strong personal interest in nullifying the laws and debauching the administration of justice. The Brewers, eager to nullify the laws that restricted or interfered with the sale of Body Rot, made common cause with all those who feel that the administration of any law is a hardship and an oppression.

In all the large Cities of the State the men who were given office were selected solely with reference to their supple subserviency to the Beer Bosses' wicked schemes. It could not be otherwise than that the facile tools of one class of defiers of law and morality should be very well disposed to all the other members of the league against decency, order and good government.

Therefore, just in proportion to the ascendancy of the Beer Bosses anywhere, so has been the debasement of politics to toward the level of the gambling-den, the brothel and the dive, which is the headquarters of murderers and thieves—just that far has the administratian of justice been prostituted in the interests of all who prey upon society.

This has gone farther in Cincinnati than elsewhere in the State because that City is more thoroly under the control of the Beer Bosses than any other in Ohio. Consequently murder has stalked at midday there, and every species of criminality has held high carnival.

At last the point was reached where longer forbearance seemed impossible, and the people rose in tumultuous protest against the reign of the rascals whom the Rum Power has fostered and developt.

There can be no excuse for the wild excesses of the mob in Cincinnati. It is disgraceful to the last degree that a great City,—or even the smallest Village—should be for days in the hands of a burning, slaying rabble, which makes the denial of justice the excuse for its outrages. It is a fearful blot upon the fair fame of the State that such a condition of things should be possible for even an hour.

It makes every lover of his country shudder to think that such terrors may be exploded upon a community by so common an occurrence as an insufficient verdict of a jury in a criminal case.

But it must be kept steadily in view all the time that the wretched boy-murderer BERNER, nor his crime, nor yet the incomprehensible verdict of the jury which tried him is responsible for the dreadful consequences which have ensued. These must be laid directly at the door of that malignant power which day and night is conspiring to make the body politic as depraved and rotten as it makes the minds and bodies of those who yield to its arts and become the slaves of the appetite it cunningly incites in them. The Rum Power, which labors unweariedly to poison every spring of political action for its own base purposes, which only permits the election to any office of such inferior and bad men as will be its tools, and which grasps with foul but unrelenting hand Governors, Judges, Legislators, and every official connected with the making or administration of our laws is the sole author of such terrible calamities as this, and wherever it rules they are liable to descend upon the unhappy community at any moment like an avalanche.

Pulverize the Rum Power.

FITZ JOHN PORTER AND HIS TREASON.

The discussion has been so protracted and so much successful has effort been made to obscure the real facts in the case, that the great majority of newspaper readers are much befogged as to who FITZ JOHN PORTER really is, and what he did to so endear him to the ex-Rebels and Copperheads who constitute a working majority of the present Congress.

We will try to state the leading facts briefly:

The outbreak of the war found Porter, then a Captain in the Fourth Artillery, one of the little clique of intriguing courtiers, who had gotten into possession of all the desirable places about the headquarters of the old Regular Army. They were all rabid Pro-Slavery men, for only such could hope for favor or for advancement at the hands of those who controlled the Government in those days. They were all surrounded with the atmosphere of disloyalty, and the conspirators who were hatching the Secession plot believed they could rely upon every one of them for active aid in consummating that treason. How much reason the Rebel plotters had for their belief is shown by the course afterwards taken by the members of this headquarters clique. The principal ones in the clique were:

John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.
R. E. Lee, Chief of Staff.
S. Cooper, Adjutant General.
Jos. E. Johnston, Quartermaster General.
Jas. H. Taylor, Ass. Adj't General.
Henry K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance.
Rene De Russey, Chief of Engineers.
Don Carlos Buell, Ass. Adj't General.
Fitz John Porter, Ass. Adj't General.
John Withers, Ass. Adj't General.

Of this crowd, FLOYD became a Rebel Major-General, LEE, the General in command of all the Rebel armies, COOPER, the Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, JOE JOHNSTON, next in rank to LEE in the Rebel service, and WITHERS, a Rebel Major-General. TAYLOR, CRAIG, DE RUSSEY, BUELL and PORTER disappointed their Southern friends expectations by remaining in the army when they "resigned to go South," as the euphemism for deserting to the Rebels then was. The first three were old men, who speedily retired from service.

FITZ JOHN PORTER first appears in the history of the war as the emissary of FLYOD to Maj ANDERSON, to present to that stubborn officer reasons why he should not defend Fort Sumpter against any attacks of the Rebels. We next hear of him in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1861, as Chief-of-Staff to Gen. PATTERSON, sent there to fight and keep JOE JOHNSTON otherwise occupied, so that he might not join BEAUREGARD, against whom McDOWELL was moving. PATTERSON was a fighting man and got all ready to attack JOHNSTON at Bunker Hill, but PORTER made the most extraordinary efforts to prevent his doing so, and at last succeeded in having a retreat ordered, when JOHNSTON slipped past, joined BEAUREGARD, and the result was the humiliating defeat of Bull Run.

PORTER'S success in getting himself ahead knew no abatement, for he was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry as early as May 14, 1871, jumping over a host of Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and senior Captains, who had been doing duty on the plains while he was enjoying the charms of Washington society.

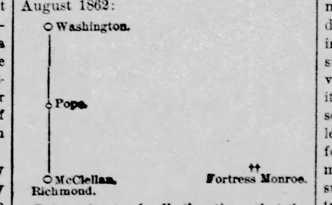
Even this did not satisfy him, and two days later—May 17—he was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

McCLELLAN appeared on the scene after the disaster at Bull Run, and as he belonged to the same clique, PORTER'S star continued in the ascendant.

He was the first Brigadier-General McCLELLAN assigned to duty, and was speedily promoted to the command of a division, with which he marched to the Peninsula. When the absurd "Siege of Yorktown" was begun he was appointed "Director of the Siege," and held that position during the weeks that the insignificant force of Rebels were allowed to hold the great army at bay. His next promotion was to the command of one of the four Corps d'Armee into which the army was divided, and while in this position he did his greatest service—that is, fought the important action of Gaines's Mills in a very soldierly, capable manner.

After McCLELLAN'S utter failure as a commander became apparent the Administration called Gen. JOHN POPE, who had been very successful in the West, to the East, and put him in command of a new army, which was raised to operate against Richmon from the north. It was no doubt the intention of the Administration to gradually withdraw the greater part of McCLELLAN'S troops from him, and put them under the command of POPE, if that officer carried out his promise of using them vigorously and effectively, a thing that could not be expected from the dilatory and timid McCLELLAN. This the McClellan clique understood very well, POPE very injudiciously fanned their antagonism to him, by an order intended to inspirit his soldiers but which was really a pretty sharp and somewhat bombastic tirade against the policy and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac. It was clear that if POPE were allowed to succeed the downfall of the head of their clique was certain and they determined to prevent it.

To understand the situation, let the following crude diagram represent the position of the combatants in July and August 1862:



It is understood all the time that the Rebel army, covering Richmond, was consequently between that City and the Union forces under POPE and McCLELLAN that were advaning against it. But its object was not only to protect its own capital, but to take advantage of any defect in our strategy to capture Washington. In fact it would have been good policy for them at any time to have let our people take Richmond, if this would have let the Rebels capture Washington.

The situation became very critical the moment McCLELLAN was brought to a halt on the east side of Richmond, for there was nothing to prevent the Rebels holding him there with a small force behind fortifications, while they launched he bulk of their army straight upon Washington. The Army of the Potomac, to interpose itself in front of Washington, would have had to go back to Fortress Monroe and up the Potomac to Washington—that is, traverse the perpendicular and hypothenuse of a great triangle, while the Rebels needed only to move along the base.

The Administration hastily gathered all its available forces, and sent POPE toward the Rappahannock, to manuver, and occupy the Rebels until the Army of the Potomac could be withdrawn and put in front of Washington. This, too, involved great risk, for the Rebels—letting McCLELLAN go off unmolested, might fling their whole force on POPE'S relatively small army, crush it and march into Washington a week before the Army the Potomac could reach the Capital. The greatest energy in movement and harmony among all the Generals was necessary to save the Union forces being beaten in detail, and prevent the gravest danger to Washington.

It became manifest to the Rebel leaders early in July, that they had no reason to fear anything further from McCLELLAN, and they set their columns in motion to overwhelm POPE and if possible capture Washington. The Administration resorted to every means to get McCLELLAN to hasten his troops around to Washington where they could be of assistance either to POPE or in the defense of the City. The most astonishing thing in the whole history of the war is the collection of orders, commands, entreaties—humble supplications even, which the President, Secretary of War and HALLECK, poured in upon McCLELLAN to have him hasten the departure of his men to the endangered quarters.

It makes one's cheek burn with shame that our Government should humiliate itself before such a young swellhead as McCLELLAN had grown to be in his year of command. He responded with evasions, excuses, with contemptuous criticisms of the military knowledge or the Washington authorities, and with long letters on the policy of the Government toward the slaves.

In a careless moment he used an expression which revealed his whole plan. He said, it would "be better to let POPE get out of his scrape the best way he can," and turn the attention of the authorities to other objects.

For six weeks this wretched farce went on, but at length the Administration succeeded in getting the Army of the Potomac back to Washington. The same spirit continued to animate McCLELLAN and his satellites. They resorted to every sort of device to keep from marching to POPE'S aid, or sending him any assistance. When POPE wanted supplies of ammunition, FITZ JOHN PORTER "didn't know the caliber of Mr. POPE'S guns." When POPE was sorely pressed for food supplies, PORTER—lying idly in his well-supplied camps about Alexandria—could not send out a train, because "Mr. POPE had not sent back a cavalry escort for the wagons."

Fortunately the Rebels did not make their movement against POPE with the celerity that usually characterized them, but about the middle of August they swarmed over the Rappahannock in immense force. POPE, with all his braggadocio, manuvered and fought magnificently, and held them back, until help should have reached him.

By the last week in August he had fallen back to the plains of Mannassas in the neighborhood of where the first battle of Bull Run was fought. The "kicking," hanging-back Corps Generals of the Army of the Potomac had at last been forced out to join POPE.

At last the latter's opportunity to deal a crushing blow upon his Rebel antagonist came. Stonewall JACKSON, flushed with the success of audacious flank movements against McCLELLAN and BANKS, made one against POPE that was foolhardy in its temerity. He dashed thro Thorofare Gap, a day's march ahead of the remainder of the Rebel army, and thrust his corps between POPE'S corps.

POPE saw his opportunity and tried to improve it. He ordered PORTER to move up and attack JACKSON simultaneously with an attack from other directions. Had he done so, JACKSON would have been destroyed.

He refused wilfully, and held his command idle during long, precious hours, while LONGSTREET, conscious of JACKSON'S danger, was marching swiftly to his assistance. PORTER says that the night was too dark to move his men along a fine pike. But at the same time LONGSTREET moved his men through thick woods.

The result was, POPE attacked alone, and after a bloody battle, was driven off, by the concentration of the Rebel forces against the few divisions that would obey his orders and fight. The second battle of Bull Run should have been a great victory; instead, it was a humiliating defeat.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER, as—next to McCLELLAN—the principal one of the conspirators for POPE'S ruin, was brought to trial before a court-martial composed of leading generals, men of undoubted patriotism and probity, and sentenced to be cashiered. Many of the court voted in favor of shooting him, and it was the freely expressed opinion of LINCOLN and GARFIELD, and of GRANT for many years, that he should have been shot.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the People of the United States, North, South, East and West.

A Good Substantial Watch in Connection with the Blade.

In view of the approaching campaign, and to place the BLADE in as many additional families as possible, we will receive subscriptions for EIGHT months at the rate of SIXTY-SEVEN cents.

As a premium the BLADE will furnish all who choose to avail themselves of the offer with a WATERBURY WATCH which is known as an entirely reliable, substantial stem-winding watch, as good a time-keeper as any in the market.

We have made this arrangement, not for profit, but because in the interest of good government we want at least 100,000 additional subscribers during the next six months, and as many more as TWO OF THE FAMOUS SCOTT PERFECTING PRESSES WILL PRINT, and those who do the work we want to remunerate in some way.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the importance of a Republican success in November next. Every man who desires stability in government, steadiness and uniformity in business, every man who desires peace and quiet and who dreads anarchy and confusion, appreciates this as well as we do.

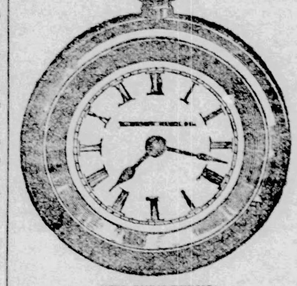
To the enlightenment of voters the country should be covered with sound reading matter, and that the BLADE takes upon itself to furnish.

The WATERBURY WATCH is the lowest priced watch ever made, but cheap as it is, it is as good a time-piece and as durable and reliable as any watch made. It is a stem-winder, no key being required, and may be regulated to as fine a point as the higher-priced watches. It is encased in white metal, and to the manufacturer's warrant we add our own. The cases will not tarnish. The regular price of the watch and the least it can be bought for is $8.50.

It is a marvel of cheapness and accuracy, and will do everything that any watch will.

The following cut shows the size and style of the watch:

"The Waterbury."



THE ONLY TERMS:

For $8.50—The watch, and the WEEKLY BLADE for one year.

For $8.50—The watch, and two copies of the WEEKLY BLADE for eight months.

For $4.99—The watch, and five copies of the WEEKLY BLADE for eight months.

For $8.00—The watch and ten copies of the WEEKLY BLADE for eight months.

For $14.25—The watch, and twenty copies of the WEEKLY BLADE for eight months.

For $19.80—Thirty copits of the WEEKLY BLADE for eight months and the watch sent free.

Now for work. Every man who needs a watch, either for his own use or for his boy, can get one at a merely nominal cost, and a good, durable watch it will prove itself. It is not a toy, but as good as any made.

Every boy of 14 wants a watch and should have one. Every man who travels who has an expensive watch should have a Waterbury to carry when away. Everybody wants a watch anyhow, and everybody wants, or ought to, the best Republican paper published. Roll in the subscribers.

The watches are sent by mail, postpaid, and we shall fill every order the day it is received.

Send by postal order or draft on New York. Do not send postage stamps or checks on country banks, as we cannot use them without loss.

Address, always,

BLADE, Toledo, O.

A SENSATION has been created in Pennsylvania by Sen. THOMAS COOPER announcing himself boldly in favor of BLAINE for President. "TOM" COOPER is a Stalwart, a long-time leader in politics, the right-hand man of the CAMERONS and is Chairman of the Republican State Committee. His action is believed to indicate that the Cameron faction has espoused the cause of the Plumed Knight. COOPER is the editor of the Delaware *Republican*, and announces his stand in a lengthy editorial in his own paper. After remarking upon the wonderful growth of BLAINE sentiment in Pennsylvania and that "the slogan of the Republican party is Protection, while the Democratic intention—despite all deceit, is Free Trade," he extols BLAINE as another HENRY CLAY, and says:

Blaine can best succeed because the magic of his name will enthuse Ohio in the October canvass, and so swell the Republican majority there that its influence will reach and control Indiana and New York. We regard Ohio's October battle as one of the pivots upon which November's grand result must turn, and no man of less prominence and popularity than Blaine can produce the enthusiasm needed to render the money of Payne and Bockwalter useless.

Blaine can best succeed against the accidents incident to every canvass, because he is the one man of all that are named who can best be elected without New York. Ohio's October result will settle Indiana if Blaine be the nominee, and we can, therefore, count as certain for him the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, California, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada. The aggregate electoral votes is 401, the majority 201, while the above States give 208.

THE Mallory Trackless Hay Carrier is the best device for handling hay ever invented. It is cheap, effective, labor-saving and entirely reliable, doing what no other carrier can do. Agents are wanted everywhere for its introduction. It is an appliance that sells at sight, for it is something every farmer must have. For particulars address HERBERT BAKER, Toledo, Ohio. Mr. BAKER is entirely responsible, very prompt in his business, and remittances may be made to him with safety. See advertisement.

CHILI has made a good thing in getting Peru to cede her the Province of Tarapaca. By this arrangement she becomes the absolute proprietor of all of the nitrates used in European industries, and can set her own price upon them. No wonder the European powers are protesting against the arrangement.

THE USES OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance has its uses beyond making a provision for a family after the death of its head. An endowment policy in the Traveler's Life and Accident Insurance Co., of Hartford, is a better investment than Government bonds, beside its value as insurance proper. It is security for money which any money lender will gladly take, for it is the safest form of security. Whoso wants to raise money to engage in business, or to meet sudden calls upon him, will have no trouble in getting it with such a policy in his possession. It is the best security a bank can have, and is as available to use in case of emergency as a Government bond.

The Traveler's Life issues these policies upon very favorable terms, and every young man who owes upon his farm should insure himself not only against death, to the end of leaving his wife with means to pay off the mortgage and thus provide for his children, but he should have one on which to raise money in event of sudden calls. There is no more certain provision against contingencies. Its cost is very slight and the terms are so easy that any one can avail themselves of it.

Address a postal card to "Secretary Traveler's Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.," and receive explanatory circulars, and study the points in this beneficent plan. It is worth the while of every young married man.

IT cost $17,000,000 to import the woolen goods used in this country last year. A few more woolen factories might be started to advantage.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Iowa House voted to indefinitely postpone a vote on the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution.——Jay Gould has returned to New York from his yachting trip.——Mrs. Sherwood Stratton, mother of "Tom Thumb," died at New Haven, Conn.——Augustus Schell, a New York lawyer and politician, died of Bright's disease, aged 70.——At the dinner in honor of the Emperor William, Bismarck only bowed to American Minister Sargent. He shook hands with the other Embassadors present.——The war sloop "Alert," the gift of England to America, especially fitted for Arctic service, was put in commission, Wednespay, and sailed Friday.——The Rev. O. B. Frothingham has decided to make Boston his home hereafter.——M. de Lesseps slept 107 hours out of the 130 occupied in a recent sea voyage.——Sen. Vance declines to draw pay for his private secretary, who is his son.——The nomination of Minister Sargent, now at the German Court, to be transferred to St. Petersburg, was sent to the Senate Wednesday and promptly confirmed. Mr. Sargent, however, declines, and will return to the United States.——Gen. Grant is expected to visit Charlotte N. C., about the 1st of April, and remain there a month for the benefit of his health.——Mr. David Blair, a wealthy Scotchmad, has joined the Benedictine monks at Inverness, and made over to them an annual income of £6,000.——The Pope has appointed the Rt. Rev. F. X. Leroy Archbishop of New Orleans, and the Rt. Rev. D. Marnay Bishop of Mobile. Archbishop Gibbons has convoked the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore for November 9.——A Prince of the Royal family of Anam has been hanged for promoting a massacre of Christians.——Matthew Arnold made £1,200 by his lecturing tour in America.——Col. Smith, better known as "Bill Arp," has published his humorous sketches in a large volume.——Hon. David J. Brewer, of Kansas, has been appointed Judge of the Eighth Circuit, to succeed Judge McCrary. He was born in Asia Minor, where his father was a Missionary, and he is a nephew of David Dudley Field.——A majority of the Woman's Suffrage Committee support a bill in favor of submitting to the people a Constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage.——Carl Shurz declines the $100,000 testimonial which it was proposed to raise for his benefit.——In the second trial at Washington, Hallett Kilbourn was awarded damages of $37,500 for false imprisonment by John G. Thompson, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.——Peru, before the late disastrous war with Chili, guaranteed her debts with her guano resources. The treaty of peace stipulates that Chili will pay Peruvian bondholders one-half the proceeds of the guano exports, and the representatives of five European powers have made a formal prot

Correspondence.

THE FOREIGN BORN.

How to Enlighten Them as to Their Duty as Citizens.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

Allow me space in your columns to make a passing remark on one of the principally agitated questions of the day. It has lately, and wisely too, been suggested that a more intelligent class of voters would be produced were the Democrats to read the Republican papers for the next six months and vice versa. It has also been set forth from time immemorial, by the entire faction of newspaperdom of this Republic, that some means should be devised for producing a more intelligent class of voters, of the foreigners that come to this country and form a considerable portion of our voting population. Some have suggested that a sufficient time should elapse before they be permitted to cast their votes, to enable them to understand the "why and wherefores" of our elections and be initiated in the principles of our political government. Well and good, so far; but how is this general enlightenment to be brought about? It is true most every nationality is here represented by their respective organs. But do not they in turn represent both factions of the political meeting and do they, unbiased, set forth the principles that govern them? And is it not a fact that extremely ultra citizens will implicitly adopt the opinions of their more Americanized countrymen. The past has proven this to infallibly be the case. The question then arises, how, then, can this defect in our mode of enlightenment be remedied? I would suggest that Congress take it in hand to distribute tracts among the male portion of the foreigners that have attained the age of 21, immediately upon their setting foot on American soil; therein setting forth, unbiased, the elementary principles of our Republic in their own native tongue, in such a clear and comprehensive manner that they may therefrom draw their inferences, and their actions be accordingly governed at the polls. When the "intelligent voters" have the rule, and the "voting cattle," as has been sarcastically denominated, that class of voters who injudiciously fall the prey to the strategems of unscrupulous candidates, becomes a thing of the past, then will a way gradually be prepared for the Millenium. CARL L. HERSTROM.

Stillwater, Minn.

The Fitz John Porter Relief Bill.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

I think the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, to have been completed, should have been amended, thus: And that the Republican Senators, (Hoar, Sabin, Jones, of Nevada, Plumb and Sewell) voting "yes," and the Democratic members (J. L. Pugh, A. H. Garland and G. G. Vest,) who were members of the so-called Confederate Congress, September 2, 1862, to which Jeff Davis sent the message announcing news of complete triumph, from Lee, and said: "From these dispatches it will be seen that God has again extended his shield over our patriotic army, and has blessed the cause of the Confederacy with a second signal victory on the field (Bull's Run) already memorable by the gallant achievements of our troops," voting "yes" be medaled are hereby appointed a committee to procure the 30 pieces of artillery captured during August 1862 by the Confederate army from the Army of Virginia, commanded by John Pope, and caused to be made from the metal of said guns, medals of the following design: Round, obverse, foreground, Gens. Kearney and Stevens, Col. Fletcher Webster, son of Dan'l Webster; Col. George W. Pratt, of the 20th New York, and Cols. O'Connor, Cantwell and Brown, and 30,000 other brave men being shot to death by traitors in gray. Background, in bearing of the fight in foreground. Traitors in Ether, among others, the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, restraining Sumner and Franklin from taking a position within supporting distance of Pope, and "leaving Pope to get out of his scrape," and Fitz John Porter "posting his troops and waiting for daylight" in a camp where he had rested them for 36 hours. In the north part of the ground, two mounds, the tomb of the 30,000 Boys in Blue killed in that campaign, and Rebel sympathisers rejoicing; around the edge a copperhead snake; at top of badge, "In honor of Traitors;" at bottom of badge, "1862—1884;" reverse, "Voted to ——," by a Rebel Brigadier Congress and friends for valuable service rendered in discouraging fidelity to the Union and defenders, March 1884." Each Rebel Brigadier Congressman and so-called Republican Congressman voting "yes" on this Rebel bill shall receive one of said medals of honor. The so-called Republican Congressman having the preference, McClellan, Porter and Sturgis next, Northern Copperheads next, Confederates to follow, the marine Boys in Blue to be paid campaign expense of manufacturing of said medals of honor, to be deducted from the first pension due them after the completion of said medals of honor. Mr. Editor I am sorry to say there are a few men or things, calling themselves men, in Lucas County, who will be entitled to a badge under claim of being Copperheads. No Confederate soldier, who was a true soldier and not a politician, will care to wear a badge voted by this Congress—as the balance of power was with the Republicans—and the so-called Republicans who voted with the Rebel Brigadiers are so despicable they will hardly care to receive from their hands (as they are the ones who have bandied Porter. Their services being the necessary ones to pass the bill) the medal of honor. Pope's defeat was caused by lack of co-operation with him by McClellan and his subordinates, and especially Fitz John Porter, and said Porter having been dealt with not unjustly by a Court Martial, and the Great Lincoln approved the finding of the Court; but it is said, though he should have been shot, many years should have been similarly dealt with as unfortunately were not, and now the grand work of punishing a coward or traitor in this glorious Union when she most needed fidelity and loyalty, has been undone by the assistance of men whom the loyal people of this Government have had reason to expect loyalty from. There must be cause for this great change of sentiment from loyalty to disloyalty, because it can be considered nothing less. It makes me *hot* when I think of it. That the conduct of a soldier high in rank, should be approved of by men claiming to be friends of the Union, when that conduct causes the loss of thousands of men in the army he is connected with, just to satisfy a little personal spite or jealousy.

VETERAN.

Toledo, March 19.

For the Blade.

Astronomical Notes for April.

BY J. C. R.

Position of the planets—April. (All computations are for the latitude and meridian of Columbus, O.)

Mercury will reach its greatest elongation east 20 deg. 32 min. on the 25th, and stay then, if the sky is clear, be seen as an evening star. He sets about 7:55 P. M.—1h. 40m. after the sun. He should be looked for 5½ deg. North of the point of sunset. This planet is seldom seen except in strong twilight, either morning or evening, when it is at or near its greatest elongation, which can never be more than 28½ degrees. The conditions favorable to its risibility are:

First, a clear atmosphere; second, a short twilight; and third, the planet should be on the north side of the ecliptic.

Venus is bright in the West and is still moving northeastward. She will be in conjunction with Saturn on the 12th. Saturn being south 4 deg., 13 min., and near the moon on the 28th. Venus north 7 deg., 53 min. Sets as follows:

April 1st, 10:22 P. M.
April 15, 10:58 P. M.
April 30, 20:47 P. M.

Mars will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 3d, being S 1-6 deg. north of that luminary. He sits as follows:

April 1st, 2:37 A. M.
April 30, 2:06 A. M.
April 30, 1:37 A. M.

Jupiter reaches his eastern quadration April 14th. The moon passed south of him on the 3d and 30th.

He sits as follows:

April 1st, 1:49 morning.
" 15th, 1:13 "
" 30th, 0:32 "

The following are the principal events transpiring with his satellites in the earlier parts of the nights of April.

April 5th, 7:13 eve. transit, ingress, satellite (2.)
April 6th, 8:37 eve. occulation, reappears, satellite (4.)
April 7th, 7:34 eve. eclipse, reappears, satellite (1.)
April 8th, 8:12 eve. transit, ingress, satellite (1.)
April 9th, 10:32 eve. transit, egress, satellite (1.)
April 8th, 8:5[illegible] eve. eclipse reappears, satellite (1.)
April 12th, 9:49, eve. transit, ingress, satellite (2.)
April 14th, 10:06 eve. transit, ingress, satellite (1.)
April 14th, 10:39 eve. eclipse, reappears, satellite (2.)
April 15th, 7:37 eve. transit, ingress, satellite (3.)
April 21st, 7:21 eve. occulation, disappears, satellite (2.)
April 28th, 9:58 eve. occulation, disappears, satellite (2.)
April 30th, 8:27 eve. transit, ingress, satellite (1.)

Saturn is near Alpha Tauri (Aldebaran) the red star in the face of the Bull. The moon will pass about midway between them on the 27th. Elevation of the earth above the plane of the planet's ring, April 10th 26 degrees. The visible surface of the ring is the Southern one.

Ephemerides of the principal stars and clusters April 15, 1884.

Eta Tauri ("Seven Stars" or pleiades) sets 9:27 evening.

Alpha Tauri (Aldebaran) sets 9:47 evening.

Beta Orionis (Rigel) sets 9:03 evening.

Alpha Orionis (Betelgeuse) sets 10:42 evening.

Alpha Canis Magoris (Sirius or Dog Star) sets 10:02 evening.

Alpha Geminorum (Castor) sets 1:54 morning.

Alpha Canis Minoris (Procyon, or Little Dog) in meridian sets 5:55 evening.

Alpha Leonis (Regulus) in meridian—8:22 evening.

Alpha Virginis (Spica) in meridian—11:40, evening.

Alpha Scorpionis (Antares) rises—10:20, evening.

Alpha Lyrae (Vega) rises —8:18, evening.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon April 19, partially visible in the morning, the moon setting more or less eclipsed. Moon enters penumbra, Columbus time, 3:39 A. M. Moon enters shadow 4:20. Total eclipse begins 5:28.

Collins, O.

CONDENSED LETTERS.

W. M. Kepner, Morango, Iowa: "I think the answer of the BLADE to the Brewers, is just grand. I wish it could be read by every liberty-loving citizen of this great land."

N. Dolton, Utica, Ohio: "I think your paper worth twice as much since you have taken a stand for Temperance. I have been a reader of the BLADE for a number of years, and think it improves every year."

Mrs. Sue Sibley, Cumberland, Guernsey County, O.: "I have always been an admirer of the BLADE, but since it has taken the decided stand for crushing the blackest evil that ever shadowed our land, I consider it the paper that will fan the smoldering fire of the second amendment, and I make it so warm that the "Whisky Ring" will be glad to roll over water instead of rum."

E. B. Wales, Stevensville, B. R. Valley, M. T.: "Our farmers are getting ready to plow and sow, and that reminds me of the good seed your are sowing in the Temperance cause, and that its advocates are not confined to any party. Though we have no voice in the coming campaign we may some time have a chance to speak."

C. O. Curgess, Eau Claire County, Wis., writes that the soil in that locality is sandy, but very productive. Lumbering and silver mining are the principal industries of the County.

H. Robinson, Waukon, Ia.: "Although the hosts of Morrisonville should stand before these; place thy left hand at thy back, thy left foot in advance, and parry their thrusts and guard your helmet, and with down stroke cleave their besotted skulls to the collar bone. It is better that a thousand such besotten fools should bite the dust than that one industrious youth should be dragged into their damnable slough of despondency."

Marshall Riley, Fremont, Wis.: "I like the position the BLADE has taken on the liquor question, and although no Republican, I am ready to back the BLADE with vote and influence."

A Subscriber, Cedar Falls: For 30 years I have noticed the effects of lody rot on others, and have heard a great many men say body rot never injured them, but at the same time you could see their families living in poverty, with less than half the necessities of life, when if their families could have had the amount spent for the rotten unnecessary article, say on an average of from 25 cents to $1.50 per day, which would amount in the course of a year to the snug little sum of $547.50 or $91.25. Just stop and think a moment and ponder over the amount of money that has gone down your throat in 50 or 55 years in the shape of body rot. Then look into the glass and look your present condition squarely in the face, and see if you do not think if you had the money all in a lump that you could better your condition, and that of your family. If you do not blush after a careful study of the facts and figures, than I do not believe you have any hope in God or Heaven, and it is a positive fact that a man 68 years old must die some time, and it is just as certain that he will never find God in a bar room or ride to heaven on a barrel of whisky pot.

J. B., Bowling Green, Glendale, Monroe County, Wis., writes that that is one of the best dairy sections to be found anywhere in the West. An abundance of soft water brooks and springs, soil a marly clay, very easily tilled, and does not bake or crack when dry, and an abundance of all kinds of tame grass, but few marshes and very healthy, are among the advantages of this locality. Intelligent farmers, who understand how to make butter and cheese, are in demand. The country is also adapted to sheep raising. Land on the line of a railroad can be bought at from $8 to $30 per acre, and building material reasonable.

John H. Ims writes from Sugar Creek, Ind., that the climate of Southwestern Missouri is mild but very changeable. Fall wheat is the principal bread stuff raised, and averages from 12 to 22 bushels per acre. Corn is a good crop. In Jasper County lead and zinc mines exist, which are quite productive.

W. J. Miller, Grant, Iowa, would like instructions as to painting in oil on canvass. Would also like to correspond with some one who will direct him.

Elias S. Bronson, French Creek, Upshur Co., W. Va.: This, like the rest of West Virginia, is an uneven and hilly country, situated near the central portion of the State. The soil is very good. The poplar tree grows here to a large size, attaining in some instances 10 to 12 feet in circumference. The oaks, chestnut, lime, beech and hemlock grow to a very large size. There are some very fine black walnut trees and south of us grows the magnificent wild cherry. Coal is also abundant, laying in veins from 15 to 20 feet thick. Since the war the free school system has been established, and schools and churches are found in nearly every neighborhood. Wood land can be bought at from $2 to $10 per acre, and land under cultivation at from $12 to $15 per acre. The people are advocates of Temperance, and a strong prohibition sentiment prevails.

A clergyman writes that the sentiment of lynching expressed by the ministers who officiated at the funeral of three negros who were murdered in Cincinnati and their bodies sold to a medical college, was the just sentiment of all true Christians and upright citizens. He then adds: "There is a fearful retribution awaits when the liquor cause is weighed in the balance of Justice at the final tribunal. There will be the starved orphans, the broken-hearted wives, the gamblers and controversies, and the liars to the marriage vows. Oh! liquor, what a blot and injury thou art to National prosperity and domestic happiness; what a lack of humanity to our individual civil rights, what a forfeit to pledged statesmanship to execute the true principles of justice, then to pervert civilization in making the liquor traffic reputable by sanction to fill a legion of graves with an abominable destruction of human beings which can only be characterized by the greatest injustice of wholesale murder by wholesale liquor traffic."

Robert R. Kersey, Bellefontaine, Logan County, O., would like the address of officers and privates of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry.

Mrs. S. Kyle, Olney, Ill., writes that if Subscriber, who desired information as to where thoroughbred chickens could be obtained, will furnish her with his name and address on postal card, she will give him the desired information.

J. Branine, Newton, Harvey County, Kan., has a recipe for asthma, which he will send to any one sending him a stamped envelope properly addressed.

James S. Hastings, of Quincy, Adams County, Ill., would like the address of Roy Scott, or any of the boys of Co. D, First Ohio Cavalry.

C. L. Ellsworth, Aurora, Lawrence Co., Mo.: Southwest Missouri is a rough, rolling country, well drained, well watered and plenty of timber. Along the water courses it is very rough and hilly, on the upland or table land it is reasonably level. As to soil, we have a great variety, in fact you can hardly find 40 acres in the State all of the same kind of soil. The climate is mild, with short Winters. Timber, we have on the uplands black jack, post oak, white oak, black oak, hickory, hazle, sumac and persimmon; on the bottoms in addition to the above the black walnut, butternut and the paw paw. Being on the Lark Mountains, we have as healthy a country as there is. Wheat yielded last year from 4 to 24 bushels per acre; oats from 20 to 50 bushels per acre; corn from 25 to 75 bushels per acre. I had a patch of Irish potatos four rods by 10 that we used from till digging time, and I dug 40 bushels in the Fall. Sweet potatos, melons, cabbage, cucumbers, beans, tomatos, onions, etc., all do well here. Fruits also do well, as far as I have seen them tried. Apples, peaches, berries, grapes, plums and Siberian crabs grow thrifty and bear abundantly.

There is very little vacant land in this part, that is fit for anything but grazing, but a man with a little means can buy an improved, or partially improved place at from $5 to $30 per acre, owing to location, quality of soil and value of improvements. The price of stock is: Horses, from $40 to $150; mules, $75 to $200; oxen, $85 to 125; cows, $25 to $50; sheep, $1.25 to $2.50; hogs, fat, $5 per cwt., hogs, stock, $7 per cwt.; chickens, $2.50 to $5 per dozen.

John M. Reneau, Savage P. O., Clinton Co., Ky.: In the BLADE of February 7, we read your letter from Kentucky, the first of your series from the South. We are quite glad to see our pet institution, Rum, summed up the way friend Nasby gave it to us. If the many readers of the BLADE will investigate our past history as a State, they will see that we have never had a Republican in office; hence our condition as to women, horses and whiskey. But we would like to tell the readers of the BLADE that we live in a County that gives about 550 Republican majority, and that we seldom have a Democrat in office in our County. It is a mountain county, but has turned out two Governors, Bromlett and Leslie. It is the birth-place and home of Champ. Fergerson and his gang of murderers and thieves; also the home of hundreds of Union soldiers, hence we are for the Pulverizing of the Rum Power. We think that probably the best way for it to meet its death is to let it remain the consort of the time-worn Democratic party, and when that old thing applies the razor to its throat as it did to its former wife, Slavery, let it be laid therein the same bone-yard, so that the same howling will do for both wives. We say go on and show up our Sunny South, solid as it is, and may you be instrumental in showing the people of the South that they need the ingenuity and capital of the North to help them to be the richest people in the world. Do your best to Pulverize the Rum Power, and we will do our best to circulate your paper.

F. W. Winchester, Carter Hill, Erie Co., Pa.: Will the Republican party Pulverize the Rum Power? If you answer yes we then ask why they do not put a Prohibition plank in their platform. Has any prominent Republican leader ever advocated Prohibition in any public speech? You say 95 per cent. of the Republican party are in favor of Pulverizing the Rum Power. Are not the Prohibition party in favor of Pulverizing the Rum Power? then why do not the 95 per cent. of the Republican party, if they are honest in their opposition to the Rum Power, come over to the party who show by their acts that they are truly in favor of crushing out the rum power. "By their fruits shall ye know them." The Whig party was formed in '34, and I went into it and acted with it until the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. Seventy-five per cent. of the Whig party north were anti-slavery in sentiment, and in '56, when the Republican party was formed to pulverize as far as possible the slave power, I was with the Republican party and acted with them until 1872. The Republican party claim to be the temperance party, but what have they ever done to pulverize the rum power.

If the Republican party next June will put a man in nomination for the Presidency who has a national reputation of being in favor of Pulverizing the Rum Power, as the Hon. Neal Dow, we will all go in heart and soul in his support. The only issue before the people is rum or anti-rum. When the monster rum is defeated we will go in for any measure that will exalt us as a nation.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. A Statistical and Historical Annual of the Civilized World for the Year 1884. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Published by Macmillan & Co., New York and London. Price, $3.

This year's edition of this invaluable manual of political information retains all the old features which have made it trusted and popular wherever English is spoken and has many new ones of equal importance added. It gives an account of all the civilized countries of the world, their reigning families, population, commerce, armies and navies, debts, incomes and expenditures, constitutions, condition of schools, churches, railroads, postoffices, telegraphs—in short, everything that can give a correct representation of those countries and their condition.

LAW OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE AND BOARD OF TRADE. By L. H. Bisbee and J. C. Simonds, of the Chicago Bar. Published by Callaghan & Co., Chicago. Price, $4.

This is the only book on this subject ever published, and is the result of long experience and study. The following resume of its contents, which have been prepared by gentleman occupying foremost places among the lawyers of Chicago, will give a fair idea of its value: The historical development and legal nature of the Commercial Exchange; a description of the charter, constitution and methods of exchange, including the law of arbitration, and the Clearing House system, as applied to the Exchange: By-laws, rules and regulations for the internal government of the Produce Exchange. Are memberships in the Exchange, property? "Relation of Exchange Members to the Public:" "The Relation of Board of Trade Members to the State;" General nature of "Commercial Contracts;" "The Relation of the Produce Broker or Commission Merchant to his Principal or Customer;" "The Relaxation of Commission Merchant to Third Parties." The contract of sale; the thing sold; mutual assent of parties; how contract of sale may be avoided for mistake, fraud, failure of consideration, and illegality of consideration; contracts in aid or furtherance of a "corner" illegal; contracts illegal at common law because in restraint of trade; contract of sale illegal, when in the nature of wagers on the future price of a commodity. Future on time contracts, "options," "puts and calls;" remedies between the parties; measure of damages; constitution and by-laws of Produce Exchanges.

THE EXODUS, and Other Poems. By Rev. T. Edwards, Columbia, O. Published and for sale by the author. Price, 75 cents.

This is a collection of very pleasant little poems, all of a deeply religious nature. The author is a talented Methodist preacher, whose literary abilities are of a very high order. He has a fine command of the metrical *technique*, and all the productions with which he has presented us, evince unmistakably the elevated thought and a fine finish. The first, from which the volume takes its name is supposed to be the reflections of an old man, who is both a christian and a philosopher, while walking in the valley, and among the shadows of death. It is called "Exodus" because it decribes the emigration of a soul from this world, in which it is only a sojourner, to a country in which it expects to gain a perpetual citizenship. The opening stanzas will give an idea of the versification:

Sweet Mother Earth, the hour is come,
Now fold me in thy lap of soil,
And I, a weary traveler, God,
Long exiled, bear me home.

Sweet Mother Earth, thy loving breast
Has been my food, and drink, and bed,
And flower-crowned now my weary head,
Would sink into its pillowed rest.

The volume also contains a number of hymns and minor poems. It is gotten up in excellent shape.

EDWARD O'DONNELL, A Story of Ireland of To-day. By Jer. O'Donovan Rossa. Published by S. W. Green's Son, New York. Cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents.

The author describes his book as "an accurately drawn picture of Irish life and Irish patriots of to-day. In it I strive to paint the typical Irish landlord, and to show the inefficiency of the much lauded Land bill. The tenant classes I have tried to represent with all their faults, virtues and affection for their humble homes."

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN RHYME—By Robert C. Adams. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price 60 cents.

Many readers will remember Mr. Adams's clever little "History of England in Rhyme," published a year or two since. This is a companion volume, and serves to put its easy and flowing rhyme the principal events in the history of the country. No high value is claimed for it as a piece of literary work, the author's sole aim having been to impress dates, names and events upon the minds of young readers by the aid of rhyme and poetic measure. The summary of Colonies and States which closes the book will be found especially usable. In '56 short lines, which any bright boy could commit to memory in an afternoon, is contained a brief history of the American Colonies, the entire list of States, with the order in which they were settled, by whom, and when admitted to the Union.

DARWINISM—Stated by Darwin himself: characteristic passages from the writings of Charles Darwin, selected and arranged by Nathan Sheppard. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Cloth, $1.50.

The preface says: "While these selections cannot but be useful to those who are perfectly familiar with the writings of Darwin, they are designed especially for those who know little or nothing about his line of research and argument, and yet would like to obtain a general idea of it in a form which shall be at once authentic, brief, and inexpensive. This volume contains, of course, only an outline of the contents of the twelve volumes from which it is compiled, and for which it is by no means intended as a substitute. . . . The order followed in the arrangement of these extracts is not that of the books, but the one naturally suggested by our plan, which is designed to conduct the reader through the vegetable up to the animal kingdom, and up from the lowest to the highest animal, man, 'the wonder and glory of the universe.'"

THE annual statement of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, is worthy the attention of all seeking life insurance.

GORDON'S FRUGALITY.

The Tamer of the Soudan's Disregard of Filthy Lucre.

London Telegraph.

When the letter of the King of the Belgians reached Gordon, inviting him to take charge of the Upper Congo and to endeavor to extirpate slavery there, the General was living on the Mount of Olives, studying day by day the topography of the Holy Sepulchre. People may wonder how, having made preparations for his West African expedition, and being on the point of starting for the Congo, he could so suddenly alter his plans and set forth for the Nile. The fact is that Gordon despises "preparations" and dispenses with them. When, being returned to London from Brussels, he had an interview before departing for Egypt with a friend interested in his mission, a conversation of the following nature—if not in these precise words—took place:

"Have you got your kit ready, General?"

"I have got what I always have. This hat is good enough, and so are these clothes. I shall start as I am; my boots are quite strong."

"And how are you off for cash? You must have some ready money."

"Ah! I forgot it. Yes. I forgot that I had to borrow five and twenty pounds, by the by, from the King of the Belgians, to get over here. Of course I must pay this, and I shall want a little more."

"How much? Would one or two thousand pounds do in notes and bills?"

"Oh, dear, no! A hundred pounds apiece for myself and Stewart will be enough. What on earth do we want more for?"

Thus the frugal hero departed, we believe, with no more than £400 in ready money, but meeting an old and valued Soudanese acquaintance in Cairo who was very poorly off, Gordon could not resist the claims of "auld lang syne"—even when he played on the black keys—and lent or gave his old African friend the greater part of his traveling money. He has always shown a similar contempt for that which is the object of so many desires. At one time in his checkered life he possessed, we believe, a sum of £8,000, and an intimate friend pressed him to place it in safety at proper interest. Gordon replied he himself could take all due care of it, but the sum became reduced to £2,000 by secret charities and benefactions within a year, and six months after that his friend discovered that only £30 remained of the original amount. The rest had gone to "the poor and him that hath no helper."

It might be thought that this generous nature had for its background of support a robust and almost rude good health. The contrary is strangely the case. General Gordon is a martyr to some obscure form of heart disease, which has compelled him to relinquish the solace of smoking, and oftimes almost prostrates him.

OUR CHARITIES.

Rosa Bonheur is still under medical treatment.

Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett is hard at work in Washington on another play.

Military jerseys are now stylish, probably because the ladies think this is a forward March.

The Queen of Tahiti is a fine fiddler, but no one knows how many strings she has to her bow.

Queen Victoria's book was actually written in German, the language with which she is the most familiar.

The price of Circassian girls has lately dropped to about $600, or the lowest figure ever known.

A club of unmarried girls in Massachusetts has determined to marry none but temperate men.

A Chicago lady says she never knew what true happiness was until her husband lost his last dollar and she had to do her own housework.

There are 18,000 more women than men in Boston. The name "Hub" must have been given to that town in a Pickwickian sense.

It has been suggested that the most effective way to ruin the Mormons would be to send out a score of milliners to set up a magnificent establishment filled with expensive finery for women.

Leap year theater parties are common in Philadelphia. Young ladies buy the tickets, and the gallants go out and eat the cloves, leaving the gentlemen inside to talk about new bonnets.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette:* "There is one fault in the Queen's book not yet noticed (for which surely the publishers should be held responsible). The color ought also to have been *brown*."

"I do wish the ladies could vote," said a Philadelphia woman. "Well certainly make it very hot for the man who doesn't get up in a street car and give us a seat, if he ever hopes for a candidate."—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

David Davis says that there is no economist like a careful wife. David has come to this conclusion since he discovered that the beautiful awnings over his library windows had been made out of the backs of his old vests.—*Fall River Advance.*

A Toledo doctor takes strong grounds on the transmission of disease by kissing, forbidding callers to kiss any of his children. Wait until your daughters grow up, doctor, and then see how you will like it.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

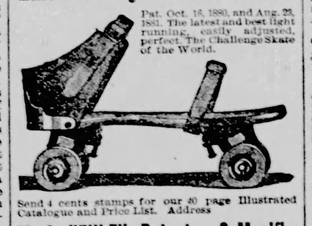
Down in Pennsylvania they have sociables where you can kiss all the girls you want to at fifty cents apiece. Pennsylvania evidently believes in keeping down the prices on luxuries, even if they have to whoop it up high on dog taxes and other necessities of life.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Ladies who wish to be fashionable and do not wish to become stout, practice fencing daily. It is said to be comparatively easy for them to acquire precision and delicacy in the actual use of the rapier, while such practice shows itself in added grace and freedom of all their motions.

POPE LEO.—"We have heard of your talents, my daughter, and trust they may always be used to depict the good and pure." Ham Griffin—"She's a daisy, your Holiness, quite a daisy, I do assure you; (aside) come, Mary, my dear, we must be moving." Miss Anderson—"Why, paw, I haven't spoken a word to His Holiness yet!" Ham Griffin—"Not for the world, not for the world, my dear! I understand he is a single man!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegram.*

An old maid died recently in Norway, leaving a will in which she directed that her estate be divided into six equal parts and distributed to her six discarded lovers, who are all poor. In explanation of this bequest the deceased left the following upon the record: "These lovers either courted me for my money, which they may now have, or else they loved me, and for that reason they shall have the money, because I disbelieved them."

The Henley Roller Skate.



Pat. Oct. 16, 1880, and Aug. 23, 1881. The latest and best light running, easily adjusted, perfect. The Challenge Skate of the World.

Send 4 cents stamps for our 40 page Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Address

M. C. HENLEY, Patentee & Man'f'r,
RICHMOND, IND.
Mention Toledo Blade.

TWO MEDICAL BOOKS

We have in stock about 100 copies each of two standard medical works which, as we are going out of the book trade, we offer the medical profession at merely nominal prices. No. 1 is:

"The Human Hair," and the Cutaneous Diseases which Affect it, together with Essays on Acne, Sycosis, and Chloasma, by Dr. B. C. PERRY. Published by James Miller, New York.

This is an American book of 400 pages, which sells at $2. It is complete and full, and, like the other, is a standard work.

No. 2 is:

The Human Temperaments, and their laws in Relation to Marriage, etc., with the Indications of Vigorous Life and Longevity; followed by a Fugitive Essay on the Protection of Society Against Crime, By W. BYOD POWELL, M. D. 346 pages. Regular price, $2.

To close out the lot we will send either, post paid, on receipt of $1. They are well printed and bound in muslin. Address

BLADE CO.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Publishers' Department.

TO PERSONS NOT TAKING THE BLADE.

Those not subscribers to the BLADE who may see this number will understand that it is sent them for examination. We want you to look it over carefully, examine all its departments, compare it with other newspapers, and, if you like it, enroll yourself among the many thousands who receive it regularly. The BLADE has the largest circulation of any paper on the continent, for the reason that it is the largest, best and cheapest paper published on the globe. It contains more carefully-edited matter, it is bold, fearless and outspoken on all the topics that interest the general public, and it has more features that interest the entire family than any family newspaper printed. Especially we ask the women of the family to read the Household Department, and see if any paper has such a department so full and complete. And for that matter examine all the departments and decide whether anywhere there is so great a dollar's worth. Terms—One dollar a year, postage paid; three months, thirty cents.

In other columns will be found announcements of premiums. Observe the offer in connection with the splendid engraving of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and also the unprecedented offer of the famous Waterbury Watch. The BLADE one year and the $10 engraving, for $2. Two copies of the BLADE eight months, and one of the Waterbury watches, $3.50. Other rates for larger numbers. Take one or the other, or both.

OUR STEEL ENGRAVING "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."

We mail this week all orders received up to the 7th of last month, filling all up to date except perhaps a thousand. We expect enough to mail all remaining within a few days. We are mailing them just as fast as they can be run through the press and done satisfactorily. It is the finest steel plate ever made, with one exception, and great care is required in the printing.

Every one who admires the great allegory should have this plate, as well as those who simply desire to adorn their homes. It is a magnificent work of art, and is richly worth what it has always sold for, $10. We send the WEEKLY BLADE one year and the picture for $2. Order it at once. In a very short time we shall be able to fill orders without delay—as soon as they are received, in fact. The best paper in the world one year, post-paid, and the engraving for $2.

MISS BOUTON'S BOOK—"HEALTH AND BEAUTY."

This book is issued in compliance with the request of thousands of our readers, who desired the admirable series of articles published in the BLADE last year, revised, added to and in permanent form. The volume will be a very attractive one in appearance, and of inestimable value in its contents. It contains everything that a woman should know on the important subjects of preserving her health and prolonging her beauty, written in a plain, understandable way that everybody can comprehend. It should be in every family, especially those in which are young girls just budding into womanhood. The book will be ready for mailing in about a week. Enclose one dollar to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, and you will receive a copy by return mail.

THE steel engraving of "Pilgrim's Progress" is a perfect representation of the great Allegory which every intelligent professing Christian knows by heart. It commences with the leaving of the City of Destruction and the progress through life, ending with the final arrival at the "Father's house with many mansions." Every scene is depicted. It was designed by the great artist, Hammatt Billings, and engraved by the greatest American engraver, Joseph Andrews, requiring eight years of close application to complete it, the first cost being $20,000. The plate was always sold for $10, and it cannot be bought in art stores for less than that to-day. We send this magnificent work of art and the BLADE one year for $2.

EVERY boy wants a watch, and every boy of 14 and upward should have one. See the announcement of the Waterbury watch in connection with the WEEKLY BLADE. Every boy may have one now.

FOR $3.50 two copies of the BLADE will be sent eight months, and one of the famous Waterbury watches, which are warranted to be durable, serviceable and reliable. This is an offer that ought to add 100,000 to our lists.

The April Number
of "CHOICE LITERATURE."

Presents an unusually varied and interesting array of contents—80 pages large type, shown by these lines,—only 10 cents a copy, or $1.00 a year.

CONTENTS:

Salviui on Shakespeare. Helen Zimmern.
The Winter Exhibitions. E. W. G.
A Lady's Railway Journey in India. C. F. Gordon Cumming.
The Humming Bird's Relatives. Grant Allen.
Our Growing Australian Empire. Sir Henry Parkes.
The Guilds of Islam. Capt. C. R. Conder, R. E.
Senilia: Prose Poems by Ivan Turgenief. Macmillan's.
Personal Recollections of Gambetta. By an English Lady.
Dream Land in the Universe. De Quincey's translation from Richter.
The Brahmo Somaj Movement in India. P. C. Mozoomdar.
Explorations in Greenland III. Edward Whymper.
The Disciples on their Master. H. D. Traill.
The Milk in the Cocoa-nut. Cornhill Magazine.
Rough Notes of a Naturalist's Visit to Easter Island. Prince Lawson.
Sir Joshua Reynolds. J. Comyns Carr.
The New School of Sensational Fiction. Temple Bar.
The Congregational Creed.
A Serbian Poet. Alfred L. Hardy.
Science Notes. W. Mattieu Williams.

CHOICE LITERATURE, Vol. 2, fine cloth binding, 320 pages, now ready; price, 75 cents.

From Press and People.

"A wonderfully cheap and surprisingly good monthly magazine. One thousand pages of the cream of Literature for One Dollar, is a marvel."—*Educational Monthly*, Toronto.

"Selections are made with excellent taste and judgment, and are so varied in subject and treatment as to suit a great variety of tastes. It is not only choice, but very cheap."—*Mountain Echo*, Keyser W. Va.

"The service you are rendering to the nation as an educator by the publication of *Choice Literature*, it is hard to overestimate."—D. S. TALCOTT, Bangor, Me.

FOR ONLY 25 CENTS IN STAMPS,

by GEO. N. STODDARD, 1226 NIAGARA STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y. Pamphlet has about 400 testimonials and references of patients cured.

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We have but few copies of this fast selling book left. Remember it is a large, handsome volume in library binding, and always sold at $3.50. We mail them postpaid at only $1.50. Those wishing copies should order at once. We have mailed many thousand copies during the past year and now have less than 30 copies.

It doesn't make any difference when a woman visiting a lady friend jumps up off her chair and says: "Oh, dear me. I must go; I left the children all alone," and throws on her bonnet and shawl; that don't prevent her from stopping out in the cold at the front door and talking half an hour with the lady of the house.—*Kentucky State Journal.*

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.22

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportio

L. S. L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING (CLASS D), IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 8, 1884—107th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5000	10,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 300	30,000
200	do 100	20,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to	$365,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

Lousiana State Lottery!

For tickets or further information of the above Lottery, address DAVE C. JOHNSTON, Covington, Ky.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
L

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

SOCIAL ETIQUET.

XXI.

It would hardly seem necessary to say anything about etiquet in connection with religious observances and yet there are people who seem to have curious ideas about propriety at church or a prayer meeting, and will outrage what they would consider decency any where else. Especially is this true if the religious ideas are different from those they have been taught were correct.

To begin with, it is none of your business what your neighbor believes, providing he does not interfere with you in an offensive way. No matter whether he is a Christian, Atheist, Buddhist, Spiritualist, Shaker or Mormon, however far his opinions may be removed from yours, they are entitled to outward respect so long as they are not forced aggressively upon you. If you have the instincts of a well-bred, courteous man or woman, you will never take it upon yourself to turn his belief into ridicule in his presence, nor go into his place of worship to do the same thing, even though the observances there arouse secret laughter or disgust. To illustrate what I mean:

A few years ago, with a party of friends, I visited the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City. It was the summer before Brigham Young's death, and he had courteously sent some one to show us all that there was to be seen. The man was an earnest and enthusiastic believer in everything pertaining to Mormonism. He spoke with reverence of what seemed to us perfect absurdities. With solemn awe he detailed what he believed was a Revelation direct from Heaven. He showed us with proud satisfaction the mammoth organ, and the places where sat during their religious services, the elders and apostles of the chosen people, and spoke with bated breath of Brigham, the great high priest of all.

Now this to us was the veriest bosh. We abhorred polygamy and believed Brigham Young to be a bold, shrewd, unscrupulous rascal, but we had gone to the Tabernacle of our own free will and accord and questioned the man through curiosity. It would have been, therefore, an outrage to treat him or his words in any other way than with respect, and when two gaily dressed girls and a young popinjay attending them came up and unasked joined the group, then kept up a series of suppressed giggligs and flippant remarks in an undertone, but still loud enough for our conductor to hear, I mentally decided that I should like to have them feel the play of their mother's slippers awhile.

You may fight what you believe to be false opinions and errors as fiercely as you choose upon your own or public ground, but you have no right to trespass upon their premises, nor to introduce your dissent from their views into social life, to mar and disturb the harmony that should reign.

Rudeness of conduct is not always confined to such cases as I have just mentioned. I have seen people in what are called orthodox churches do things that were anything but proper. I have seen them come in a good 15 minutes after the services had begun and rush noisily down the aisles, or in a manner to attract general observation to their entrance. I have seen them whisper, giggle behind their hymn books, get up and go out without any cause before the meeting was over, twist in their seats, drop books, and do other things that a well-bred person would not do.

Go to church, whether to your own or to a strange one, in season. It is impossible to come in late without causing more or less disturbance. People involuntarily turn their heads, and this general movement cannot fail to be an annoyance to the minister. Walk into a church, whether before or after services have begun, in a quiet, reverent manner, without haste or flurry.

Conform in a strange church just as closely as possible to the customs of the congregation. When the majority rise, rise also, no matter whether you have been used to do so or not. Give attention to the services and sermon. Do not yawn, or stretch, or sprawl yourself all over a seat. If anyone offers you a hymn book or a prayer book accept it with a courteous bead of the head in thanks. It is rude to refuse it under almost any circumstances, and it is also rude for an *habitue* to neglect to offer a stranger the courtesy of whatever book is used in the church.

A lady writes to know whether she shall precede a gust into her pew, and also whether it is proper for her to invite a gentleman to a seat with her. It is necessary for her to go in advance of a guest adown the aisle, whether it is a lady or a gentleman in order to show the location of a seat. Arrived at the pew door she should pass directly into the pew if her guest is a gentleman, and if a lady she should give precedence to the latter. If a gentleman and a lady together attend the services at a strange church, the lady should go next after the usher in passing to a seat, the gentleman following immediately behind. Of course it is perfectly proper for a lady in her church-home to invite a gentleman to a seat with her.

It is very rude for any one who finds a stranger in his pew to look or act as if it were an intrusion. No matter who it may be, if cleanly and respectable looking, treat their presence in a pleasant, courteous way, so that they may feel at ease. I once remember seeing a woman—not a lady—walk into church, and finding a poorly clad man and woman in her pew, stop short, look at them wrathfully, and then go on to the pew of a friend. It was evident to the whole congregation that she thought they were trespassers, and the look of dismay and absolute misery upon their faces was pitiful to behold. Aside from the lack of Christian kindliness in her action, she stamped herself as a rude, ill-bred woman in the eyes of all observers, and though her money might enable her seemingly to escape consequences, it would not bring her the respect a *lady* always commands.

The custom in some country places of young men going to church, then, when services are over, gathering around the church door compelling the young ladies to run the gauntlet in order that they may select one to whom to offer an escort home is ill-bred in the extreme, and is rarely done now except in suburban places. If a gentleman wants the pleasure of walking home with a lady, it is the proper thing for him to ask her permission to escort her thither. If he is too fearful of remarks or too diffident, or has not respect enough for her to do that, she would do well to make the same arrangement to get home that she did to get there, and let him cool his heels upon the church door steps and wait for some more complaisant damsel. It is quite as much in accordance with etiquet for him to invite her to go with him to church as to an entertainment, and there is absolutely no reason why he should not do so, except a foolish custom that has grown up and ought to be discarded. You understand that I am talking now about evening meetings, and making this sort of proceeding a rule and not an exception.

So much for what I will call church etiquet. No doubt many of you will be ready to exclaim against the necessity of this chapter, and yet if you are observant, you will find that many people forget proprieties even in the house of God. EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Card Decorations.—The multiplicity of beautiful picture cards in these days makes the question of how to preserve them a very important one. Not only that but to arrange them so that they shall be a decoration in the home. There are various ways.

Very pretty screens are made. First get a cheap frame made, ebonize it as has been described in this column before, and nail in a thin piece of wood, or heavy card board, for the foundation of the leaf. If preferred the frame can be painted some bright color. Put on a dado about a foot in width of velveteen or plush. Above that paste on the cards. These may be cut out and arranged as the medley picture used to be. If advertising picture cards are to be used this must be done as you would not want the advertisement to appear. If they are simply cards of friendship, then they can be arranged in some fanciful way, slightly overlapping so as to cover the foundation. Where put on like a medley they are varnished at the last. A piece of pretty cretonne is often used for the other side.

Another very desirable way, where a fine collection is had, is to make albums of them. The American *Queen* tells of one lady who has a new volume every year. Hers are made diamond-shape, with the year put on the cover in gilt letters. Anyone could get them up very prettily by cutting out the cardboard covers of the size wanted, large enough, of course, for the large-sized pictures. Cover the outside with plush. Upon one embroider an initial in gold or a pretty flower. The other may be left plain. Line the cover with some pretty contrasting color of silk or satin. Cut leaves out of plain white cardboard and paste or glue the picture cards upon them. You will have to be very careful to do this neatly. Then lay them together between the covers, have a hole cut down through the whole of them in one of the corners where they should hinge, pass a ribbon or card through, tie neatly and it is done. Next week I will give you other ways of arranging them.

Crocheting Close Chain Stitch.—Make chain of the single chain stitch before described, as long as desired, then pass the needle through each loop of the chain, throwing the cotton over the needle and pulling it through both the chain-loop and the one on the needle. Repeat this at every row. Abbreviation, C.l Ch. St.

Embroidery. Spot Stitch. This is simply a short back stitch with spaces left between. It may be used either for cotton or silk embroidery, and is often employed in filling up the leaves, for variety. A large dot can be made by running a circle, then crossing it two or three times and finally working stitches in the opposite direction, one close beside the other.

Directions for Improved Stamping. Lay the goods to be stamped on a smooth, even surface. Then arrange pattern in position *rough* side up. Hold pattern in place at the *right* hand corner by a heavy weight and on the left by the hand. Take up some powder on the pouncet and rub evenly and carefully over the perforations, taking up more powder as occasion requires. When you think impression is perfect, lift left hand side of pattern carefully to see. If not, rub on more powder. Then remove pattern, lay soft paper over the stamping and press thoroughly with a hot iron. If the goods is velvet or plush *do not press*, but rub stamping in front of a brisk fire until it will not rub. If you are using blue powder a little more heat will be required than if you are stamping with white powder.

To Make the Pouncet or Distributing Pad.—A large spool, or the lid of a round wooden box answers nicely. Over this sew finely a piece of chamois skin, or kid glove; this answers just as well as the pouncet you would otherwise have to buy. The chamois skin is best.—E. S. L. THOMPSON.

A Cheap Rug.—I saw in the BLADE of March 6th a request for a cheap rug, and as I have just finished one I will tell "M. E." how I made mine. Materials an old black coat, vest or pants, fancy colored yarn and a coffee sack which you can get at any grocery. Cut a piece of the sack the shape you want your rug, you can have it round or square, hem it, cut a piece of black cloth 2 by 2½ inches, commence 1 inch up the 2 inch side and slope it off in a half circle down 1 inch to the other side, then work the circle in button-hole stitch with the yarn. Sew one row around foundation; second row, let overlap so that center of circle will come to where you commenced the stitch in the first row, continue to sew on till your cloth is covered all but center; commence in center and let lap well each way. If "M. E." will try this she will be pleased. I got four cuts of yarn, each a different color, cost 35 cents, and made one rug 2x3 feet and one a little smaller. I hope this is plain, if not, and "M. E." will send me her address I will send pattern.—MRS. FULCOMER, Jefferson City, Mo.

SHELL LACE TO TRIM SKIRT.—Cast on 25 stitches. First row—s 1—k 2—o twice—p 2 tog—k 1—s 2 over 1—o 3 times—k 3—o twice—p 2 tog—k 1—o 3 times—p 2 tog—k 7—o twice—p 2 tog. Second row—p 2 tog—k 9—p 1—k 1—o twice—p 2 tog—k 4—p 1 dl—k 1—o twice—p 2 tog—k 3. Third row—s 1—k 2—o twice—p 2 tog—k 6—o twice—p 2 tog—k 11—o twice—p 2 tog. Fourth row—p 2 tog—o twice—p 2 tog—k 1—s 2 over 1—o 3 times—k 3—o twice—p 2 tog—k 3. Fifth row—s 1—k 2—o twice—p 2 tog—k 4—p 1—dl—k 1—o twice—p 2 tog—k 1—o 3 times—p 2 tog—o twice more (making 3 times)—p 2 tog—k 6—o twice—p 2 tog. Sixth row—p 2 tog—k 8—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 1—o twice—p 2 tog—k 6—o twice—p 2 tog—k 3. Seventh row—s 1—k 2—o twice—p 2 tog—k 1—s 2 over 1—o 3 times—k 3—o twice—p 2 tog—k 13—o twice—p 2 tog. Eighth row—p 2 tog—k 13—o twice—p 2 tog—k 4—p 1—dl—k 1—o twice—p 2 tog—k 3. Ninth row—s 1—k 2—o twice—p 2 tog—k 6—o twice—p 2 tog—k 1—o 3 times—p 2 tog—o twice more (as in fifth row)—p 2 tog—over twice more—p 2 tog—k 6—o twice—p 2 tog. Tenth row—p 2 tog—k 3—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 1—o twice—p 2 tog—k 1—s 2 over 1—o 3 times—k 3—o twice—p 2 tog—k 3. Eleventh row—s 1—k 2—o twice—p 2 tog—k 4—p 1—dl—k 1—o twice—p 2 tog—k 11—s 6—over 1—k 1. Twelfth row—p 2 tog—k 9—o twice—p 2 tog—k 6—o twice—p 2 tog—k 3. Repeat from first. This may be made wider if desired by adding another strip of the insertion or in various other ways.

If "Vinnie" will send me her address I will send her samples of different widths with directions for the necessary changes in the pattern. In the above o means throw threat over, s, slip, p, purl, tog, together, d l, drop l oop.—MRS. J. B., Midland, Mich., Box 230.

Correspondence.

For the Blade Household.

HOME.

Oh, what name so dear to me?
Home, blessed home!
Can there ever, ever be
Another word whose melody
Will cheer my life where'er I roam
As home, blessed home?

Though I wander round the earth,
Home, blessed home,
Will retain for me its worth
And to noble thoughts give birth;
More dear to me than palace dome
Is home, blessed home.

Leagues and years may intervene,
Home, blessed home,
But thy memory will be green
And dear to me the humble scene
Which I have loved so long and known
As home, blessed home.

—W. S. F., La Crosse, Wis.

BE EXACT.—May I be allowed to suggest to the ladies who send recipes for the HOUSEHOLD, that to make them of any practical use to inexperienced housekeepers, they must be exact in all particulars. A few weeks ago there appeared in this department a recipe for cake, in which we were told to use "2 teaspoonfuls of soda and 1 teacupful of cream tartar." This might have been, and probably was, a mistake of the printers, but we surely could not lay to their charge the entire omission of flour, in another instance.

Again, "La Rene Mignon," in giving her method of making salt-raising bread, says she uses a bowl half full of her "raising," but neglects to tell us if it is ½ of a pint bowl, or of a bowl that holds a gallon. If she would give us an idea of how much flour or milk would be needed to make one moderate-sized loaf, we could more easily follow her directions to "sift flour sufficient for any sized batch" we wished to make, and would know how much milk or water we would "wish."

These things seem of little moment to a practical cook, but to a new beginner they are very important.

There have several ways been given in the HOUSEHOLD to prevent the escape of the syrup from fruit pies when baking. I will give one which I have never seen published, but which I know to be sure every time. Make an opening in the center of the upper crust of your pie, and when you cover the pie, press the edges of the crust as closely together as possible, and then take a strip of old white cotton cloth, about two or 2½ inches wide, wet it in cold water and put on like a binding over the edge of your pie and the tin. This will keep the syrup safely inside, and also prevent the edges of your pie from burning. When the pie is done the cloth can be easily removed while hot.—OHIO.

The above most excellent suggestions we wish the HOUSEHOLD would take to heart and act upon. It is impossible for the editor to try every recipe to see if it is right, any more than she can knit every pattern to be sure it is correct. The greatest care is used in the proof reading to follow the copy exactly, and though mistakes are possible, if those who write have done their work well they will be rare.—ED.

LANGUAGE.—Early in the Winter some one asked for a method of teaching Primary Grammar, and as I have seen none yet, I shall attempt to explain a method which I use. I write a word upon the blackboard, and have the class form a sentence about it, which I write, making some mistakes that I require them to correct. Then I explain the rules for their correction.

After the exercise for one day is over, I give them two or three words for the next day, requiring them to write sentences upon their slates, from which I make a selection for blackboard exercises. This is only a start, and every live teacher knows that success depends upon variation. Always aim at teaching some one thing every day, and teach , first, the use of capitals, then punctuation marks, or these two can be taught at once; next comes different kinds of sentences, and the misuse of words in daily use, etc.

This is a branch which is sadly neglected in most of the rural districts, not on account of its unimportance, but because so many fail to comprehend its importance.

Will some one give me the rule for the use of "little and small" and "big and large?" I think there must be a rule, although I have never seen it. I forgot to say that we do not necessarily need a book in teaching language.—A TEACHER.

USEFUL HINTS.—You ladies who cook rice and oatmeal by putting it in cold water, and cooking it so long make yourselves much unnecessary trouble, besides it is not so good as when put into boiling water. For one-half pint of rice, well washed, pour on one pint of boiling water, a little salt, according to taste; cover close, boil as briskly as possible and not boil over, for about 10 minutes, then set on back of stove and let cook slowly for 15 or 20 minutes. It will be nice and tender and the grains whole. I have no particular rule for oatmeal. If it gets too thick I add more boiling water. Do not soak it over night; never cook either in a tin or iron dish. I use a milk crock.

I tried the recipe for canning sweet corn in glass cans, and my corn is just as good as the day it was picked.

Mrs. "E. S. P.," I wish you could see my washing when it goes on the line; so clean and white, with so little work. One woman likes yesterday's way, I have so little strength, and washing was such a dread, until you told me your easy way. I wash colored clothes the same as white ones, and like Mrs. "D. E. B.," find they fade less, and look better than when washed the old way. I boil my flannel also; of course, I rinse it in pretty hot water. It does not shrink. I have garments that are worn into holes, and they are soft and thin as ever, but it does fade colored flannel, though I think no more than the old way. If you use lye, of course it will fade your clothes. Instead of that, use ammonia. If your water is hard it brightens the colors. One or two teaspoonfuls to a boiler will be sufficient to soften it equal to rain water.

Now I am going to give some of you careless ones a "jawing," you need it, you know you do. Why don't you be careful when giving those patterns to not make mistakes? It's you, I know, and not the editor, for I sent her some, and when the paper containing them arrived, I looked them over and they were all right. I think her patience is exhaustless, for I "give you fits" every time I try to make out one of them, and it is just as easy to have them right, if you will only be careful. I am going to give you one more, and if there is any mistakes in it I'll take all this back.—ALWAYS BUSY, North Bend, Neb.

SILK WORMS.—Having noticed sometime ago several articles for and against "silk culture," I thought as I have had much experience in the business, I would say a few words on the subject, for the sake of the timorous and discouraged beginners.

Now, in the first place, allow no flaring advertisement to delude you, so far as to imagine that there is an immediate fortune in it. Be moderate in your expectations, and you will have fair returns if you are dilligent.

Be sure and get the eggs or worms from a practical silk culturist only, and not from parties who merely speculate; then follow the directions given you, every way and at all times, especially on those points such as pure air and plenty of it, fresh, dry leaves five or six times each day (wet or damp food being fatal to the worms), and cleanliness, in the strictest sense of the word. Keep this up for six weeks; away they go and spin in a couple of days, down with the cocoons, but then—

This is where I felt badly for my experimenting sisters. They did all and everything; sent the produce away; some received about half the value in six months after, and others never. Now this is where the rub comes in. Who cares to work, for work it is, although light, without some return? I want the ladies of the BLADE HOUSEHOLD and all other households to know that there is no need of such swindling if the reliable firms were only known. My experience of last year will, I hope, encourage many doubtful minds. In the first place I bought $10 worth of eggs, and in about 45 days I sent the cocoons to the same place. The next day I received $46 cash with much praise.

In conclusion, I say, be on the alert. Do not be caught by false colors, but at the same time remember it is a great universal industry, suited alike for all ages and all places. A person must be very old when he or she cannot pick a few leaves and feed a few harmless worms Children from five to 10 years did the most of my work. Again I say, do not put your hand to the plow and look back, but go on; there is nothing to fear; the work is woman's; the baby is in the cradle yet, but let us put him on his feet.—OSAGE ORANGE, St. Louis, Mo.

THE WOMAN'S VIEW OF FARM LIFE. (2.) Even the man who has climbed to the very top, looking out from under his own roof tree on broad, sunny acres, where cattle roam and blooded horses gallop, is not always an enviable being. He may have paid for his seeming prosperity by a mortgage on heart and brain. Strange as it may seem, great abuses can grow up in the heart of a great farm establishment and flourish as luxuriantly there as in the heart of a great monopoly. It does not always follow that the prosperous and influential farmer has no darling vice which is no less a vice because it has always worn the semblance of a virtue. He may be as much wedded to his acres as the miser to his gold, and increase them in the same insatiable way. He may readily perceive that a binder or cultivator is needed in the field, and fail to see that labor-saving machinery is needed in the kitchen. He may regard a handsome horse in the light of a lucrative investment, and a Summer trip for wearied wife and daughter as a foolish drain on the income. He may worship a superior kind of man at the expense of a housefold happiness. Conscious that this extra hired man, apart from his working qualifications, is among the lowest of the low, he is too often content to eat humble pie in order to keep him in a good humor, and then wonder what his wife and children are fretting about.

One fact lightly touched upon by these romancing writers of farm life, but too sadly true, is that unless a wise and tender husband, father, or brother stands resolute guard against the abuse, no business so remorselessly lays its burdens, drudgeries, and self-denials on the weak shoulders of woman. If it is necessary to prove this assertion there are thousands of broken, faded, weary women to appear on the witness stand.

The farmer's true wife may begin life with him on nothing, but she is too loyal to the man of her choice, too ambitious for his future to rest there. Not only heart to heart, but literally *hand in hand* she climbs with him the steep ascent from poverty to wealth. She thinks for him and works with him. Often she toils more hours during the day than he does. All the available means must go for the payment of the farm, or its improvement; her tact and labor and little economies are all that is left to build up and make beautiful the home. So, with sweet unselfishness she puts heart and brain and life on the altar of her love, that the strong may struggle free handed for a competence.

Everything comes to her at first hands. No grocer, baker, or butcher makes her path easy, as he does the path of her City sister. Her little wrists knead up the great pans of dough which come out in white, sweet loaves, wash the small mountains of vegetables, prepare the great platters of pork, beef and fowl, concoct the endless succession of pies and doughnuts, which disappear with such alarming rapidity down the hungry throats of plowmen, harvesters and huskers. The little hands scrub the muddy kitchen floor, weave the bright carpet for the sitting-room, make the children's clothes and her own, patch the dilapidated garments, can the fruit, look after the poultry, fed the calves and make the yellow butter which puts coffee and sugar on the farmer's table. When night comes and the men, with chores all done, are soundly sleeping, this wearied woman must snatch from her hours of repose her only time for keeping abreast of the world's progress. Is it any wonder that as the years go on her roses fade and her nerves wear out in the treadmill? He, like a Napoleon, glories in his kingdom of farms. She, like Josephine, weeps because the farms have shut her out of his heart.

Young man, if you would be farmer be sure that you are called thereto. Be sure that you will not make your profession press so heavily on your wife's shoulders that she will wish she had never been born.—L.

Inquiries.

Will the HOUSEHOLD Editor inform me through the HOUSEHOLD columns where I can buy the whalebone waists spoken of in "Health and Beauty," and how much will they cost? Will "Social Etiquet" be published in book form? I was invited to spend the day with a friend and it stormed so that I could not go. Should I wait to be invited again?—S. E. R.

Get a New York paper and find an advertisement of some Woman Dress Reform establishment and write for a catalog. You can make one yourself very easily by cutting a nicely fitting waist out of fine white drilling, then sew it together by flat seams, cut another exactly the same, sew up, turn the seamed sides together, stitch places for whalebones, use very flexible ones, and then finish it top and bottom. The best way, however, if you can, is to send for them where they are made after a model. The cost will be about like a good corset.

"Social Etiquet" will probably be published in book form.

You should certainly wait to be invited again, unless you are so very familiar there, that your friend will not be put out, no matter how you may find her.—ED.

Will the sisters of the HOUSEHOLD Department kindly tell me if they can what ails my canary bird? She has lost almost all her feathers, leaving her head bare and most of the body. Has an intolerable itching when she flies around the cage and picks herself as if she were crazy. She seems to be getting weaker, eats well, has been kept in a room of even temperature warmed day and night by coal. Seems to be quite lively by fly spells, then droops and pants for breath. Also, where can I procure the book entitled the "Cord and Crease."—SALINA.

Will some kind reader of your paper please send a cure for ingrowing toe nails?—LOLLIE.

Will some kind reader please give a remedy for removing freckles, one that will not injure the skin; a remedy for curing neuralgia of 15 years standing; also recipe for making good cologne.—EDITH.

You had better send to the Locke Publishing Company for the book "Health and Beauty," which tells you all about how to care for the skin.—ED.

Will some reader of the BLADE please tell me a cure for my lemon tree. It has on the limbs and leaves a small insect that does not seem to move but grows, and I think it is taking sap from the tree as leaves are falling rapidly. The tree is eight years old, has been healthy heretofore and full of fruit.—MRS. J. F. B., Kansas City.

Will the editor please tell me which is the most stylish way to hang window curtains and lambrequin for the parlor, flat to the window or hung out from the window on projecting pieces of wood?

What is generally the price of felt used for making lambrequin and table cloths?—D. W. B.

The lambrequin, or valance rather, should either be hung on the projecting pieces of wood as you speak of, or else by rings upon poles by which the curtain is suspended.

Felt, single width, is 75 cents a yard. Double width, $1.50.—ED.

Will Mrs. B. Smith, Frankfort, please tell me where I can get ivy leaf molds? Also, will some kind reader give a recipe for cup cake?—E. C. B.

I am contemplating publishing or printing a little book for sale at a festival. Will I be violating the law by taking from the BLADE'S HOUSEHOLD columns some articles on fancy work, such as tidies, etc?—BOY PRINTER, Uhrichsville, O.

You are welcome to take some of the articles upon Fancy Work for the purpose you speak of, if you will kindly give the BLADE credit.—ED.

Many years ago I read a description of crystal (I think it was) formations in stones. The stones were described as being perfectly round and smooth. A piece was given of one that had been broken in two in the middle. Will you please give the name of such a stone, as I cannot think of it?

Did the eastern part of Kansas ever have hot winds and drouths like the western? Was there ever any buffalo grass in the eastern part? If so, explain why the change took place, and is there any possibility of the western portion becoming like the eastern in soil and climate?

Is it white elm or red elm that is the same that we children used to call slippery elm?—ANTOINETTE.

Is VENNOR dead? Mother says he is, father says he isn't.

VENNOR is yet alive, or was at last accounts.—ED.

Will some member of the HOUSEHOLD tell me how to how to fix mirrors where the quicksilver has been rubbed off?—A SUBSCRIBER.

A friend of the BLADE, Mrs M. M. J., asks if Miss L. W., in Torchon lace pattern will correct it, in BLADE of Feb. 7, and oblige—A CONSTANT READER.

Will you please tell me whether the abbreviations used in knitting and crocheting are explained in your book upon "Fancy Work and House Decoration"?—Mrs. H. W., Roanoke, Ind.

They are all fully explained, so you can hardly fail to understand them.—ED.

Answers to Inquiries.

I would like to ask you a question. I have thought of doing so for some time, but was afraid it was too personal a matter to put before the HOUSEHOLD, but I would be very glad to have your taste as regards it. We are building a house and I cannot decide how I want it painted, especially the outside, parlor, sitting room, dining room, hall and veranda. There is a big window off from the sitting room, double doors between sitting room and parlor. The parlor is to be finished with chestnut, the rest of the wood work will be pine. I would like to know how to paint (or what colors) the sash, blinds, outside doors, inside doors, and, in fact, the whole house. The dining room is to be wainscotted, and large cupboards between it and kitchen. A great many here are painting their sashes black and red, and the outside all sorts of colors. Now please give me your ideas.—LIZZIE.

The above letter was overlooked, and very likely the hints asked for will be too late. If so, they may help some one else who is in perplexity.

The outside would be pretty painted a light shade of green, with trimmings of pure white. The window sashes of bronze green—also outside doors. The blinds—if outside ones—a shade of green, darker than the house. The ceiling of the veranda might be a bright, beautiful red; the floor, if made of narrow boards, of the two shades of the green, alternated.

The hall would be pretty painted in chestnut, with black walnut trimmings. The sitting-room two shades of wood color, with a line of crimson; or two shades of green with a little gilding. As your parlor is to be finished in chestnut, that will not need to be painted. The dining-room can be painted to imitate black walnut, if your furniture is dark; or, if light, it can be painted to match; or the pine can be oiled and varnished. Your bed-rooms can either have the pine finished like the dining room, or be painted in colors. If you do not want to go to the expense of two colors, you can paint each room differently in one color. A very delicate shade of green is pretty. The wood colors are always nice. One room would be pretty in pink and blue.—ED.

Through the HOUSEHOLD I would say to the lady who is suffering from headache, please try the following: At 11 in the morning and at night, take a hot foot bath and at the same time apply a cold compress to the head; take a flannel five or six thicknesses large enough to cover the stomach and liver. Wet all except each end to wring by in boiling water, wring as dry as possible and apply as hot as can be borne. Cover with dry flannel. Let it remain until it becomes cool and wring again in the same way three consecutive times; then apply a cloth wrung from cool water a few minutes and dry. If indigestion has anything to do with the pain this will help you. Pay attention to the diet and keep the extremities warm. If you will give your address I would like to recommend a health journal to you.—COMFORT.

I think if "E. A." will try this recipe for soap she will be satisfied with the result. Into 1 qt. of clean, soft water cut 1 lb. of any good bar soap, add 1¼ ozs. of borax, ½ oz saltpetre and 1 oz. aqua ammonia. Stir all together and boil until the shavings of soap are dissolved. When cold cut into cakes.

Mamie Church, very obstinate cases of catarrh have been cured by simply inhaling camphor. Wet a corner of your handkerchief with it and inhale often. It will take time to effect a permanent cure, but think you will perceive the good effects shortly.—MRS. J. B., Midland, Mich., P. O. Box 209.

"Discouraged, No. 5," if time hangs heavy on your hands, take up the Chautauqua course of reading. You will find it will be very interesting and help you pass away many lonely hours.—WIDOW BEDOTT.

As the BLADE does not do free advertising, if "Rose" will send her address I can tell her where she can get the books she asked for on crocheting various articles, etc. Address MRS. E. J. STAGMANN, Monument, El Paso Co., Col.

A. B.: Make a salve of soft soap and common soda. Apply to corn every night for nine nights. Apply greasy cloth next morning. Sure cure.—E. M. O.

If Clarissa, of the BLADE of February 21 will send her address, with one stamp to pay postage, to Mrs. Charles Johnson, Prospect Park, Depage County, Ill., she will receive the missing articles on oil painting. I always keep the BLADE on file.

If Mrs. who asks for a remedy for headache in the BLADE of February 28, will send a stamped envelope, addressed to herself, to Mollie M. Nero, Lucas County, O., she will tell her what cured her after two years of almost constant pain in the top of the head.—MOLLIE M.

Recipes.

Cream Biscuit.—In making cream or other short biscuit, mix an hour or two (or several will do no harm) before baking. I often mix when doing my work after dinner, when wanted for tea, as they are better than when baked immediately. If the sisters would like nice light crust for pot-pie, mix and let stand the same way, only make a little stiffer and a trifle more soda put in.

To Preserve Eggs Fresh for Winter.—Take the vessel you wish to pack them in and cover the bottom with a layer of oats. Then place your eggs the large end down, remember the large end, so they will not touch each other. Then cover well with oats. Thus put up they keep fresh and nice, as I have found by several years experience.

Recipe for Potato Dumplings. Very nice for warm weather when you have no meat or do not care for meat: One pint of jammed potatoes seasoned with butter, pepper and salt; add three or four eggs, as you can afford; then stir in flour with a spoon as much as you can conveniently. Save the water in which the potatoes were boiled; season in the same way to taste. Drop the dumplings in with a spoon; boil 15 or 20 minutes, stirring occasionally, that they do not settle on the bottom of your kettle and burn. If butter is scarce you can leave it out of the dumplings and they will be very good without.—ELDER BLOSSOM.

Prohibition Cream.—Take 1 pt. of rich, sweet cream and 3 tablespoonfuls of white sugar; whip with an egg beater until frothy and light. Flavor to taste. This cream is nice over fruit or pieces of jelly for dessert.

Democrat cream can be made in the same way by adding 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls of good sherry wine for flavoring. It is nice with steamed or baked pudding.—MRS. PROHIBITION.

White Mountain Cake.—1 lb. of granulated sugar, ½ lb. of butter, 1 lb. of flour, 6 eggs beaten separately, 1 cupful of milk, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. For icing, 1 lb. of sugar, the whites of 4 eggs. Flour to suit the taste. Bake like jelly cake, with icing between. This is splendid.—C. G.

Cream Pie.—2¼ tablespoonfuls of flour; the same of sugar; mix with 2 teacupfuls of thick cream; grate a little nutmeg over the top; put in the oven and bake. This is splendid.—MATTIE.

Cucumber Pickles.—Cut the cucumbers when about two or three inches long, wash, drain and pack in common glass fruit cans. Boil good, sharp vinegar and pour on while boiling hot enough to run over a little, then screw the cover on immediately. After cold set down cellar and they will keep for years and be like new pickles. Of course spice or pepper can be put in if wanted. This is very easy, and they never need any more attention I have put them up in this way for years and never had any trouble.

To Take Stain off Hands (Apple or Potato). Take about 1 teaspoonful of oil vitriol; put 1 oz. soft water in it; apply when hands are wet with an old tooth brush; wet the brush and pour a few drops on brush and rub the stains; they will disappear.—VERMONT.

To Wash Windows. When you wish to wash off your windows without much trouble or taking them out, or the glass over pictures or mirrors, take a piece of newspaper and wet in soft water and go over them thoroughly; then polish with dry newspaper and you will be pleased with the result. It is one of the best ways I know how to clean a wire hair brush. The same as any other; with soda and soft water; rinse thoroughly.

Freedom of the Press in Germany.

Chicago News.

Extracts from American papers in their German contemporaries look like the reports of the speech of terribly profane cowboy, they are full of dashes. These dashes are followed by parentheses informing the reader that the publication of the excised word would subject the editor to one, two, or three months' imprisonment. In an extract from the New York *Tribune* saying that the Chancellor's message should be treated in a manner "at once dignified and contemptuous," the last word is represented by a long dash and parenthesis explaining that the blank if filled out would involve arrest and imprisonment for two months. No German paper will dare repeat that Bismarck has been called a "person" and a "subject" in a resolution openly introduced into the American House of Representatives.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Had Seen It Before.

Wall Street News.

A Philadelphian was sitting in a mining broker's office in Virginia City one day last Fall when a stranger entered and showed him a pound hunk of silver ore which was at least 90 per cent pure stuff.

"Found that on one of my hills," he said, as he drew up a chair and sat down.

The ears of the man from the Quaker City began to work and his heart to thump. The native looked green, and perhaps he didn't know the value of that hill.

"What you got?" asked the broker, as he came from behind the desk.

"Oh, nothin' much—just a little hunk I found on one of my hills," was the reply.

The broker took the hunk, carefully examined it for a minute, and then quietly remarked:

"Yes, I recognize it. I sold that hunk four weeks ago to salt a hill in the next County! Please put it in your coat-tail pocket and move on. It is too rich for your blood!"

Catarrh of the Bladder.

STINGING, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

How He Kissed Patti.

I had neard Patti sing "Home, Sweet Home." I was in St. Louis, and in common with almost the entire audience was much affected by the incomparable pathos of her rendering of that pathetic song. I called next day in company with some friends, and as I approached Patti's room I met, in the corridor of the hotel, a party of young girls, who said to me that they had just been giving that which I should never have—a kiss from Patti. After the introduction to the lady I repeated what those happy creatures had said, to which she laughingly replied that she did not see how that should never be. No sooner was this said than I had my kiss. I then remarked that this was better than even "Home, Sweet Home." The joke of it all is that in telling on me afterwards, the friends with whom I had gone in declared that I said the kiss was better than "anything at home."—*From an interview with Gov. Crittenden.*

Our Young Folks

For the Blade Young Folks

MY NEWS.

BY C. S.

I have something new to tell you,
Though you've heard it in days of yore;
'Twill be just as sweet and welcome
As ever it was before;
I am sure that Spring is coming,
Just as sure as I can be;
For I've heard so many whispers
And so many signs I see,

For the oak tree said to the maple,
As he bowed his stately head,
"Have you heard the news, sweet neighbor?"
With a smile and blush she said,
"If you mean the coming of Springtime,
The Southwind whispered it low
As he passed on his way to Northland,
On a raid 'gainst ice and snow."

Then I heard a Phebe calling
To her mate, and she seemed to say,
"It is time that we were building
In the thorn tree over the way,"
Out in the orchard two robins
Were hunting a place for a nest;
They found it quite hard to determine
On a site that would suit them best.

But at last, in the topmost branches
Of a spy tree, tall and wide,
Robin found a place to his fancy,
And called to his gentle bride:
Then he settles himself with a flourish
And says, with a burst of song,
"This is the bower, my darling,
We've been looking for so long.

"I believe this cozy corner
Was planned for me and you;
'Twill be, when the leaves are larger,
Entirely screened from view."
Mrs. Robin in smiling silence
Just nodded her pretty head,
Nor so much as thought of objecting
To a word Mr. Robin said.

And, borne on the soft Spring zephyr,
Comes voices of children at play;
I know by the sound of their laughter,
They're glad of Springtime to-day;
And memory treasures a picture
Of a beautiful long ago,
When I was glad with a gladness
That only a child can know.

So you see I know the Springtime
Must be surely coming this way;
For bees in the sunshine are humming,
And signs are increasing each day;
My news may be old, yet the tidings
Are sweeter than ever before,
And I'm glad, O I'm glad that Springtime
Is coming, is coming once more.

CHILDREN'S GAMES.

XVIII.

Did you ever play a little game called.

THE LOST CHICKEN?

The children sit in a circle and one goes into another room. The "Lost Chicken" is a handkerchief or glove, any article agreed upon at the start. This is to be hidden in some part of the room and the one who is out comes in to find it. Of course she wanders around without the least idea where it may be. Whenever she draws near the place where it is concealed all rise and crow. If she finds it another crow is given, and some one else goes out. If she gives it up, she must pay a forfeit to be redeemed later. It is sometimes very amusing to put the "Chicken" up high right in plain sight of the rest but above the head and out of the way of the one who is hunting it. Of course the crowing may go on indefinitely, while she passes under and around it. EMILY S. BOUTON.

MAMIE'S DREAM.

BY ELLA GUERNSEY.

Mamie Dean didn't feel one bit glad to see the sunshine that edged through the tangled vines in the grand luxuriantly in mamma's hanging basket. No! She had no room in her heart for pleasant thoughts, even noisy Bijou, in his cage, sadly annoyed her by his trills and warbles, his greeting to the sunshine.

Mamie was cross. Mamma refused to allow her to go skating and coasting with some little friends who called for her. The scarlet fever was abroad, and guarded well her one treasure, she feared to have out in the cold and snow.

Mamie was usually of a bright, happy disposition, but clouds hid the sunny gleam in the blue eyes, and a dark, ugly frown wrinkled the white

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Hot Beds.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

For hot bed for tomatos and similar plants, un ler sash, make frame to suit sash, put three-inch strip across under where the sash meets; dig pit 18 inches deep, two feet longer and wider than frame; fill pit with fresh unheated horse manure, tramp compactly, dampen it, not very wet; arrange so that frame will slope to sun, the north side 10 inches the highest; bank with manure around outside and cover with soil; use rich loam within six inches deep, cover with sash and leave to heat, when rank steam rises open sufficiently to let escape, when heat has become regular, usually in 36 hours, sow in drills four inches apart crosswise, air more or less according to outside temperature, from 10 to 3 o'clock. At night close and cover securely; water lightly every day until plants are growing thriftly, then water less and air more until they assume a dark-green hardy appearance. Common cotton stretched on frames may be used in the absence of sash after danger of hard freezing is past. For bed covered thus, use 2½ feet, in depth, of manure.

For sweet potatos, let the soil be eight inches deep. Place potatos four inches be neath the surface one inch apart (soil should all have been warmed in bed before planting). After sprouting has commenced, water often and well. North of the latitude of St. Louis, the 5th of April is early enough to put potatos in bed. Small potatos produce most plants; average product per bushel, 3,000 plants.—J. B. HANEY, Russell, Russell County, Kan.

Leaming Corn.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I see the Leaming corn advertised as the earliest Dent-corn known, and the only kind that ripened thoroly in the Northern States last season. I sent to Johnson C. Stokes, of Philadelphia, last Spring, for one peck of their "improved Leaming," planted it in warm, clean ground on the 7th of June, and tended it well. It grew 12 to 14 feet high, many stalks having two ears 7 to 8 feet from the ground, but although we had no frost to injure corn until the 10th of October, I did not get one ripe ear from the Leaming, while our common yellow dent planted three days after the Leaming, in the same field, with the same cultivation ripened well.—A. T. CRANE, Little Sioux, Harrison Co., Ia.

Answer to J. H. Embrey.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I saw in the BLADE you wanted some one to tell you what to do for your horse. Take a goose quill or hollow elder and put a charge of gunpowder in and blow it into the running sore every other day. It will clean it out and heal it from the inside. Give it a thorough trial; then let me hear the result through the BLADE.—A. J. WOODS.

Bee Culture.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

SIR—In your issue of the 20th, a lady gives directions how to take honey and comb from a hive, which is calculated to mislead inexperienced persons. It is stated by the best bee culturists in the country, that all hives should be made in such a way that the comb can be taken out and emptied of the honey and returned to the hive to be filled again. Beeswax is made by the bees first eating a very large amount of honey, which is converted into beeswax in their bodies and exudes from under the rings round their bodies, from which it is taken by the other bees and converted into comb.

The process of making beeswax takes a great deal of time. The honey it takes to make it, including what could generally be gathered during that time, is said to amount to about 25 pounds for each pound of wax. The way that our fathers used to conduct bee culture was only murdering the business. It has undergone a complete revolution since then. Experienced bee culturists, now by means of modern inventions and discoveries, obtain three or four times as much honey as they used to do from the same amount of bees, at the same time increasing them much faster. There are valuable periodicals and books published on the subject, and any one that has even one hive of bees will find it to their interest to provide themselves with some of these works.—JAMES WILDE, Benton, Adrian Co., Mo.

Drouth Proof Grass.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

As many of your readers have requested further information about the drouth proof grass, Johnson's *Halapense*—the following extracts from the *Semi-Tropic Californian*, I think will answer their inquiries: In 1877 I obtained half an ounce of seed from Dr. M. S. Curl, of New Zealand. Only 13 seeds germinated. This was its introduction into California: First—The grass grows on dry ground, just a mass of leaves 30 inches tall. Second—Its roots run to water or bedrock; here, on my place, they reach a depth of 60 feet deep. Third—They grow in joints of about two inches, every joint contains a germ that if cut off by itself will produce a bunch of the grass. Fourth—Gophers, altho fond of the root, only cause it to grow more thickly, as every piece of root, however small or however deep in the ground, will produce a new bunch of grass. Fifth—Where it once gets a foothold it continues to grow, increase and thicken up until it forms a matted mass of green grass two feet thick on the ground. Sixth—Cattle prefer it to alfalfa. Seventh—Where growing with alfalfa no bloat ever occurs in cattle pastured upon them. Eighth—Rev. M. Miller, my neighbor, sowed six ounces of seed, forty feet of last May, about one-ninth of an acre of land; he sold over $60 worth of crop from it. It does best sown after the ground becomes warm in Spring. This is the best forage plant known in the hot dry parts of the earth. It is of very vigorous growth, and has been tried on all qualities of soil in our State, and has everywhere been a perfect success. Its roots are immense, are white, tender and as large as one's finger, are choice food for hogs, and will yield over 1,000 bushels per acre. Nothing can kill them where they once get a start, freezing and continued drouth are alike harmless to them. The tops make more hay during the year than alfalfa and it is of better quality, besides containing the rich grain like seeds. It is the coming grass for both grazing and making hay. It is perennial, succulent, containing much saccharine matter, very valuable for dairymen, stock growers and farmers in all parts of the United States. *Culture*, none—I have sown it on unplowed land of every quality, from dry sand to heavy loam and has everywhere established itself, running out all kinds of weeds without any help whatever, is what Prof. W. A. Sanders, of California, says. Our experience goes further, and gives the benefit of wind flooding. I believe I have thus answered all inquiries requesting an answer through the BLADE.—J. W. WALKER, Franklintown, N. C.

Fence Building.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

To farmers and all those who have fences to build or repair I wish to call your attention to a few facts concerning straight rail fences, also board and picket fences. Farmers for many years have been looking for a fence that would be cheap as well as durable. Various kinds of fences have been introduced, claiming some great superiority. I will say here I have a farm in Newville Township, DeKalb County, Ind., and have always lived on a farm. The past year there has been a number of different patent-right agents through this section of country selling various kinds of inventions for building straight rail fences, and not one of them had any way of building board or picket fences that I ever saw. I came to the conclusion that a plan to build a portable fence would be a benefit to a farmer. I tried various plans and I finally struck on a plan that I could build fences, and it proved to be a success. I can build a straight rail fence out of rails, and I can build a good, substantial board and picket fence. For board fence I use two pieces of wire, one sag for a post. Good farmers pronounce the fences, either rail or board, to be a good invention. And the good point in my fence is, I can use all old fence posts that are now in board fences, if they are not decayed above the ground too much. They will make just as good a fence as new posts, and the cost of constructing a post to build either board or picket fence, will not exceed one-half cent in wire to the post. I claim that an invention that will admit of a farmer using his old posts again will be a great saving to farmers. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing with stamp, JACOB PRESLER, Newville, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

What can farm lands in Tennessee and Kentucky be bought for, and are there any cultivated lands offered for sale?—ABRAHAM WILLIAMS, Mount Hope, Wis.

I once saw in the BLADE a communication from some one in Missouri describing evergreen millett. Will some one who noticed the article referred to or knows of such a millet, communicate through the columns of the farm and oblige.—CONSTANT READER, Beloit, Kan.

A constant reader would like to know of a permanent cure for lice on sheep.

H. Gallagher, Monument Station, St. John Co., Ks., would like J. W. Walker to inform him where the drought grass can be purchased, how much per pound, and how many pounds it takes to the acre; when should it be sown and how should it be cultivated.

J. E. Galloway, Twiggs, Pleasant Co., W. Va., would like information about Japan clover, whether it is profitable for pasture, and whether it will stand the Winter.

George Crabb, Union City, Tenn., would like to know the name of a breeder and dealer in pure bred chickens.

To Road Makers.

Send for our *New Illustrated Catalogue of Improved Road Machinery*, telling how to make good roads, and naming Toledo BLADE. S. PENNOCK & SONS' CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Herbert Spencer on "The Coming Slavery."

And now when there has been reached this desired ideal, which "practical" politicians are helping Socialists to reach—and which is so tempting on that bright side which Socialists contemplate, what must be the accompanying shady side which they do not contemplate? It is a matter of common remark, often made when a marriage is impending, that those possessed by strong hopes habitually dwell on the promised pleasures and think nothing of the accompanying pains. A further exemplification of this truth is supplied by these political enthusiasts and fanatical revolutionists. Impressed with the miseries existing under our present social arrangements, and not regarding these miseries as caused by the ill-working of a human nature but partially adapted to the social state, they imagine them to be forthwith curable by this or that rearrangement. Yet, even did their plans succeed, it could only be by substituting one kind of evil for another. A little deliberate thought would show that under their proposed arrangements their liberties must be surrendered in proportion as their material welfares were cared for.

For no form of co-operation, small or great, can be carried on without regulation and an implied submission to the regulating agencies. Even one of their own organizations for effecting social changes yields them proof. It is compelled to have its councils, its local and general officers, its authoritative leaders, who must be obeyed under penalty of confusion and failure. And the experience of those who are loudest in their advocacy of a new social order under the paternal control of a Government shows that, even in private voluntarily formed societies, the power of the regulative organization becomes great, if not irrisistible; often, indeed, causing grumbling and restiveness among those controlled. Trades-unions which carry on a kind of industrial war in defense of workers' interests *versus* employers' interests find that subordination almost military in its strictness is needful to secure efficient action; for divided councils prove fatal to success. And even in bodies of co-operators, formed for carrying on manufacturing or distributing businesses, and not needing that obedience to leaders which is required when the aims are offensive and defensive, it is still found that the administrative agency acquires so great a power that there arise complaints about "the tyranny of organization." Judge, then, what must happen when, instead of combinations, small, local and voluntary, to which men may belong or not as they please, we have a national combination in which each citizen finds himself incorporated, and from which he can not separate himself without leaving the country! Judge what must under such conditions becomes the power of a graduated and centralized officialism, holding in its hands the resources of the community, and having behind it whatever amount of force it finds requisite to carry out its decrees and maintain what it calls order! Well may a Prince Bismarck display leanings toward state socialism.

The interests of humanity seem to demand the publication of the following facts: Two months ago my attention was called to the case of a poor woman who was said to be afflicted with a cancer. I found her with an ulcer on her shoulder at least five inches in circumference, angry, painful and giving the patient no rest day or night for six months. I obtained a supply of Swift's Specific, which I persuaded her to try. She has taken five bottles, the result of which is that the ulcer is entirely healed up, nothing remaining but a small scab, not larger than one's finger nail, and her general health better than for five years past. She seems to be perfectly cured.

An old man of 67 years has been subject to scrofulous sores five years. He had one on his cheek as large as a silver dollar, swollen, raw and constantly exuding very offensive matter. Another on his foot of the same character, and a third on his hands, all of which are two and a half years standing. His general health was poor, and he could scarcely get about at all. He has taken two bottles of Swift's Specific. The sores are all well leaving scarcely a vestage of their former existence, and his general health better than it has been in ten years. I consider its effects wonderful—almost miraculous. REV. JESSE H. CAMPBELL, Columbus, Ga., Oct. 17, 1882.

ROLL-CALLS BY ELECTRICITY.

A Device to Enable Congressmen to Save Their Wind for Speech-Making.

In the room of the House Committee on Education, is exhibited the electric device for enabling a yea and nay vote to be taken in the House instantaneously, instead of consuming nearly an hour, as at present. Each member would have on his desk a small lever, which when turned to the right votes "yes" and the left "no." The "yeas" and "nays" are taken at the same time. The votes are automatically counted and the result placed before the presiding officer. The name of each member voting and his State and also the word "yea" or "nay" is at the same time printed on a record sheet on the Clerk's desk and exhibited on an annunciator in full view of everyone. At the close of each day's proceedings the record sheet, showing in consecutive order every vote taken, is removed for the use of the printer.

There is no possibility of any member voting twice on the same call or motion, as in the act of voting he breaks his circuit, which is not again closed until the vote is announced. In making a call of the roll the record sheet will contain the names of the members present and the number present will be shown on the presiding officer's desk. In addition to the voting apparatus each member would have upon his desk an electric press-knob, operating on an enunciator, for summoning pages.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

This medicinal preparation is one out of a thousand of the patent kind placed before the public which, from what it claims, "intrinsic merits," and does afford relief in diseases like dyspepsia, general debility, and many kinds of disorders peculiar to females. It has received the endorsement of hundreds of people of good standing throughout the country, and should it sometimes fail to effect a cure, it may be taken without deleterious results. It has become a staple medicine with druggists. One or two bottles, used in season, may save a heavy bill from the family physician.

A Wrinkle that Will Become Popular.

The newest fashionable wrinkle is to relieve the tedium of Lent is the fortune-telling party. A party of young ladies and gentlemen are invited to the house of some well-known society leader, and she, acting as priestess of the black art, tells to the expectant and heart-throbbing guests pleasant little fortunes, which soothes them into a contemplative mood and enables them to enjoy the remaining sesson of Lent with a quiet calm that is positively devotional and refreshing. Such an opportunity for cute match-making has never before been invented. It should have an "extended run."—*Hartford Post.*

M. I. Carpenter, 463 Fourth avenue, New York, after running a gauntlet of eight years' rheumatism, used St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain reliever, by which he was entirely cured and has had no return of his complaint.

The Sunday School.

Paul at Ephesus.

LESSON 2, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1884.

Golden Text—And many that believed came, and confessed, and shewed their deeds.—Acts 19: 18.

LESSON TEXT.

Acts. 19: 8-22.

8. And he went into the synagogue, and spake boldly for the space of three months, disputing and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God.

9. But when divers were hardened, and believed not, but spake evil of that way before the multitude, he departed from them, and separated the disciples, disputing daily in the school of one Tyrannus.

10. And this continued by the space of two years, so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Gentiles.

11. And God wrought special miracles by the hands of Paul.

12. So that from his body were brought unto the sick, handkerchiefs or aprons, and the diseases departed from them, and the evil spirits went out of them.

13. Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits, the name of the Lord Jesus, saying, We adjure you by Jesus whom Paul preacheth.

14. And there were seven sons of one Sceva, a Jew, and chief of the priests, which did so.

15. And the evil spirit answered and said, Jesus I know, and Paul I know; but who are ye?

16. And the man in whom the evil spirit was leaped on them, and overcame them, and prevailed against them, so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded.

17. And this was known to all the Jews and Greeks also dwelling at Ephesus; and fear fell on them all, and the name of the Lord Jesus was magnified.

18. And many that believed came, and confessed and shewed their deeds.

19. Many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men, and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver.

20. So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed.

21. After these things were ended, Paul purposed in the spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem, saying, After I have been there I must go see Rome.

22. So he sent into Macedonia two of them that ministered unto him, Timotheus and and Erastus, but he himself stayed in Asia for a season.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

He spake boldly for the space of three months (v. 8.) It is a great deal easier to speak boldly at the start, when you know you are in the right, and when you think you can make others see it to be so, than it is to keep up your bold speaking, month after month, when you are disputed, or gainsaid, or sneered at, or treated with contempt by your hearers. But continuance in bold speaking, against all opposition and under all discouragements, is as truly a test of fidelity in the pulpit, or in a teacher's seat, of to-day, as it was in the synagogue of Ephesus in the days of Paul.

But when some were hardened, he separated the disciples (v. 9.) Sooner or later the time comes, in the process of training, for separating the good and evil for the sake of the good. In order to the wise doing of this, it is important that parents and teachers be acquainted with the companions and surroundings of those for whom they are responsible. A parent ought to know who are his child's playmates and school-fellows and be ready, if necessary, to separate him from them. There times when a family would do well to move to another house, to be rid of the children next door. It may be better for some parents to change the school of their children than to have the associations of their little ones remain as now and in many more cases the parents ought to see that the teacher changes the seat-mate of their children. Teachers in the seculrr schools and in Sunday schools have a responsibility in this direction. They must see to it that a separation is made between scholars, when a separation is necessary. It is not right to have one vicious scholar contaminate an entire class. For the sake of those who are well disposed, and who would obey the truth, the scholars who are hardened, and who speak evil of the right way, ought to be put where they can do the least harm. This work of separation must be done judiciously; but it is a work not to be safely neglected. Superintendents, teachers, parents and scholars, young and old ought to bear its importance in mind, and act accordingly.

God wrought special miracles by the hands of Paul (v. 11.) God wrought the miracles. Paul did not. No man ever yet wrought a miracle. A miracle is peculiarly God's work. He does not even need the agency of man for its accomplishment. If he uses a human agent he does it thereby honors the man; but the glory is due unto himself. For all wonders wrought by the hands of any of God's servants, God should have the praise. It is not any faithful pastor, nor any prayerful teacher, nor any wise and devoted parent, who works a wonder of grace—in preaching, or in teaching, or in training. It is God who does by the hands of this or that child of his, that for which the hearts of the people are glad. "There are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all."

The evil spirit answered and said unto them, Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who are ye? (v. 16.) Evil spirits know the difference between true Christians and false ones. It is not enough for a man to say he is a trusting follower of Jesus, unless he is so, the fact will be made known by his repulsion among evil-doers as well as among well-doers. There are strolling "Christian" spiritists in these days, who hope to work wonders on the strength of the popular confidence in the great truths of Christianity. But even Christian teachers refrain from denouncing them, the voice of indignation and scorn comes up from the lowest moral classes, against them, saying, "We know about Jesus, and we know about the true disciples of Jesus, but who are ye?"

Many also of them that had believed came confessing, and declaring their deeds (v. 18.) All who believed ought to have done this. Unless a new convert is ready to confess his sins, and to show wherein he has done great wrong, there is reason for suspecting his sincerity and the genuineness of his conversion. It is of the first importance that a man believes the truth. Unless his creed is sound, his life is not likely to be correct. But the evidence of a man's belief is to be found in his character and in his conduct. The charities he subscribes to show his orthodoxy quite as much as the statements of doctrine to which he subscribes. And if he has been in error, and now professes to have begun a new and upright life, his conversion will be shown as clearly in his change of deeds as in his change of creeds.

Not a few which practiced curious arts brought their books together and burned them; and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver (v. 19.) Well, what if it had been five hundred thousand pieces of silver? The great cost of the volumes did not make their destruction any safer. If their cost had been ten times as great, they would not have been worth so much as a single soul. Those books were only fit for burning. To burn them was the first duty of their converted owners. No matter how much they cost, it were cheaper to destroy them than to save them. If a man is not willing to give up his property to Christ, he may well be doubted if he has yet given himself to Christ. If, when he is converted, he owns a stock of liquors, or of tobacco, a costly theatrical outfit, a set of gambling apparatus or burglars' tools, a lot of vile publications, or any other nuisance, his first business as a Christian man is to get rid of the whole pernicious stock. Its cost is not to be mentioned—unless, as in the case of those Ephesian converts, to show how much it do believer cheerfully abandons for Christ's sake. If a man holds back anything from Christ, he commonly holds back himself with it.—*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are without question the finest of their kind manufactured in the world, and they will eventually be used as a luxury from one end of our country to the other. We believe that the sale and use of such pure and wholesome articles should be encouraged. The flavor they impart is as natural as the fruit.

Good Oil Wells Die Young.

"How long does an oil well last?" is an inquiry easier asked than answered, yet the reply commonly is "from five to eight years," and the good wells, like good human beings, are very apt to "die young." There is really very little more known now about the oil and its source than 20 years ago. Most of the old wise-acre notions exploded long ago. Wells that pay are sure to invite neighbors, though, when these neighbors observe the unwritten law of the oil regions, they will bore not more than five wells to the acre, and give each all the verge and distance possible.—*New York World.*

At a contest of Road Machines at Cincinnati, O., for the Board of Public Works, the "Boss" Road Grader, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was victorious, they selling a bill of machines.

News of the Week

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted asking for information regarding star route expenses; a bill passed increasing to $5,000 the salaries of United States District Judges; also joint resolution providing for the payment of laborers in Government employ the same wages for holidays as for other days. The balance of the day was spent in discussing the educational bill, Sen. Sherman taking the ground that while it was the duty of the General Government to educate the illiterate population in the South, Congress should see to it that the money was judiciously used, as race prejudices were still strong in that section.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the State of Colorado to take lands in lieu of mineral lands for school purposes. A bill passed making it a felony to fraudulently assume to be an officer or employe of the United States. A lengthy debate followed on the Bonded whisky bill.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

SENATE.—The bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, and to extend the protections of the law of the States and Territories over them passed. House joint resolution passed reappropriating $125,000 for the aid of sufferers by the Mississippi river floods. The Education bill provoked an angry discussion between Vance and Hoar. Vance said when the people of Massachusetts found they could not make slavery pay they could their slaves for 20 years and to pay the costs of the prosecution. This is the extreme penalty of the law for manslaughter.

Last Friday, in response to circulars calling a public meeting, over 10,000 gathered at Music Hall. The speeches were temperate in tone, and did not suit the spirit of the more turbulent audience. As soon as the meeting adjourned, the cry was raised, "to the jail," and the surging mass, swelled at every crossing, made a rush for the County buildings. (Meantime, Berner had been removed, and started on his way to the penitentiary. Another mob attacked the train, but Berner escaped in the dark. He was recaptured the next day by officers, and after running the gauntlet of half a dozen mobs, reached the penitentiary at Columbus.) The Sheriff and his Deputies, assisted by some police, made a desperate resistance at the jail, but finding they would be overpowered, sent for the militia. A hand-to-hand conflict raged in the jail, but the Sheriff's posse not only kept the mob from the cells, but succeeded in capturing a number of the rioters. When the militia responded it threw everything into confusion, and in the dark shots were exchanged between the militia and the Sheriff's posse with fatal effect. The mob attempted to fire the jail, but the structure being almost fire-proof, their efforts were fruitless. They broke into gunstores and supplied themselves with arms, then charged the Veteran Armory and secured artillery, but for the lack of ammunition, and more for the lack of a leader, the mob were foiled in their attempt to capture the jail. As the night wore on the mob thinned out, and by morning all trouble was apparently over. Throughout Saturday, however, ominous mutterings were heard, and the Mayor and other officials thought it best to call on the Governor for assistance. Orders were at once issued for the Ohio National Guard to report for duty. When night came the rioters once more appeared on the street, the majority being mere boys, but with a fair sprinkling of men old enough to know better than engage in such business. At first their fury seemed to be directed against the militia, and several bloody encounters took place. The lack of a leader was again apparent. Finding the jail impregnable, the rioters attacked the Court House, which, with the records of the County and City, was entirely consumed. Only the hopelessness of the conflict with this powerfully armed force prevented an attack upon it.

Newspapers usually conservative in tone speak with great freedom on the situation as it now is. The Volkstatt (German) says: "The calling of the militia on Friday night can only be characterized as a grave mistake. Our militia know and can do nothing else, it appears, but shooting. If reliance had been placed on the police force order might probably be restored without loss of life."

The Freie Presse (German) says: "The indignation of the people is on the increase on account of the rough and wholly unprovoked shooting upon peaceful citizens and upon women and children, and that increase of indignation is becoming more and more fearful. It may be dreaded upon too reasonable grounds that the shedding of blood is not yet ended, but will begin afresh." It blames Sheriff Hawkins, Mayor Stephens and Gov. Hoadly—the first two for mismanagement, and the latter for not coming here to see for himself what the situation required.

The Commercial Gazette, in an editorial to-day upon the situation, speaks in the strongest possible terms in condemnation of Sheriff Hawkins for calling on the militia, and takes an account of the salvage from the three days. The result, it declares, to be the saving of a jail full of murderers. It adds: "The reign of law or order is restored in Cincinnati, but law and order by mob makes murder the safest trade and which has made impotent the administration of law against crimes of atrocity."

Capt. Foelliger, who commanded the detachment of militia which fired the first shots, has published a card denying the stalement that he ordered his men to fire. He says: "Sheriff Hawkins gave the order in the words, 'Give it to 'em, boys—fire!' I have been in the war; I would rather face an enemy than such a crowd of citizens with whom I have fellow feeling, and would not rashly give an order, such as has been said I gave."

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The Municipal Reform Association, composed of citizens of all parties, have issued a manifesto to the voters of the City, stating they believe the occurrences of the past few days more than ever demand the severance of party politics and municipal government, and also stating that they have placed in nomination for the various offices to be filled at the approaching municipal election men of irreproachable integrity and undoubted qualifications for the positions, who have consented to accept the nominations merely from considerations of public duty. They are selected without regard to political views, and all good citizens are called upon to unite with the Association in these attempts to place pure and reliable men in charge of the City Government. The Association has determined to call a mass meeting at Music Hall soon to ratify their ticket.

The following card from Campbell, the criminal lawyer, explains itself:

"To the Editor of the News-Journal:

"I suppose it would be as easy to confine the Ohio river within its banks at flood times as to have facts or reasons relating to the Berner trial at such a time as this considered. However, I wish to state that the total number of jurors who answered in the case was 275, the number excused by challenge for cause by the State was 174, the number excused for cause by the defendant was 28, the number excused peremptorily by the State was 2, the number excused peremptorily by the defendant was 18, the number excused by the Court, irrespective of the wishes of the counsel on either side, was 52. The number excused by consent was 32. You will thus see that the defendant, all told, out of 275, excused 46, the State 176, the Court 9, and 12 were finally accepted.

"Every man of the 275 was selected by Judge Matthews alone; the defense had no voice whatever. Judge Matthews represented the State, and the State called every man to the box. If they were corrupt, if they were bad, if they were foresworn, why were they brought there by the Judge? They acted, in my judgment, properly, upon the light that was given them. For myself, I did the best I know how for one whose cause and life were intrusted to me. I would do so again, commencing to-morrow morning, if the occasion presented itself.

"T. C. CAMPBELL."

The Commissioners will immediately engage rooms in some convenient building to be used as offices for the County officials until the Court House can be rebuilt. They also arranged for an immediate supply of the necessary blank books and stationery, and for clearing away the debris and for plans for repairing the present building. The outside walls and some inner ones are still standing. A glance thought the contents of all the safes are saved. The fire-proof material answered all the requirements and stood the terrible test very well. The will safe of the Probate Court, in which all the wills are kept, is in excellent condition.

Following are the gentlemen appointed to assist and advise Mayor Stephens in his efforts to restore order and the laws: Ex-Lieutenant Governor Alexander Hickenlooper, ex-Gov. J. D. Cox, J. W. Scarborough, H. W. Turner, Thomas G. Smith, Charles W. West, Judge Nicholas Longworth, L. C. Weir, M. E. Ingalls, Hon. John E. Bell, Hon. Charles Jacob, jr., James Lowman, Henry Lackman, Hon. E. O. Esbeitz and J. M. Doherty.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure all stubborn Coughs, and relieve any anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

MOB LAW IN OHIO.

The City of Cincinnati Disgraced by a Three-Days' Riot—200 Killed and Wounded.

For a year or more Cincinnati newspapers have daily been filled with the details of fiendish crimes, for which there seemed to be no punishment too severe. Yet with nearly 40 indicted murderers in jail, and daily trials for lesser offenses, the law seemed powerless, and criminals were but brought to trial to be discharged, or at the most, a light sentence imposed. Last week the verdict in the Berner case brought matters to a crisis. William Berner, less than 20 years old, with a companion named Joseph Palmer, on Christmas eve, murdered and robbed Palmer's employer, William H. Kirk. The body was carted to Mill Creek and thrown into the water, where it was found two days later. Berner confessed his guilt in the jail. At the trial his counsel, to save his neck, offered to enter a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree. This the prosecution declined to accept, as there was no reason to suppose a verdict of murder in the first degree could not be secured. To everybody's surprise the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Berner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 20 years and to pay the costs of the prosecution. This is the extreme penalty of the law for manslaughter.

Last Friday, in response to circulars calling a public meeting, over 10,000 gathered at Music Hall. The speeches were temperate in tone, and did not suit the spirit of the more turbulent audience. As soon as the meeting adjourned, the cry was raised, "to the jail," and the surging mass, swelled at every crossing, made a rush for the County buildings. (Meantime, Berner had been removed, and started on his way to the penitentiary. Another mob attacked the train, but Berner escaped in the dark. He was recaptured the next day by officers, and after running the gauntlet of half a dozen mobs, reached the penitentiary at Columbus.) The Sheriff and his Deputies, assisted by some police, made a desperate resistance at the jail, but finding they would be overpowered, sent for the militia. A hand-to-hand conflict raged in the jail, but the Sheriff's posse not only kept the mob from the cells, but succeeded in capturing a number of the rioters. When the militia responded it threw everything into confusion, and in the dark shots were exchanged between the militia and the Sheriff's posse with fatal effect. The mob attempted to fire the jail, but the structure being almost fire-proof, their efforts were fruitless. They broke into gunstores and supplied themselves with arms, then charged the Veteran Armory and secured artillery, but for the lack of ammunition, and more for the lack of a leader, the mob were foiled in their attempt to capture the jail. As the night wore on the mob thinned out, and by morning all trouble was apparently over. Throughout Saturday, however, ominous mutterings were heard, and the Mayor and other officials thought it best to call on the Governor for assistance. Orders were at once issued for the Ohio National Guard to report for duty. When night came the rioters once more appeared on the street, the majority being mere boys, but with a fair sprinkling of men old enough to know better than engage in such business. At first their fury seemed to be directed against the militia, and several bloody encounters took place. The lack of a leader was again apparent. Finding the jail impregnable, the rioters attacked the Court House, which, with the records of the County and City, was entirely consumed. Only the hopelessness of the conflict with this powerfully armed force prevented an attack upon it.

Newspapers usually conservative in tone speak with great freedom on the situation as it now is. The Volkstatt (German) says: "The calling of the militia on Friday night can only be characterized as a grave mistake. Our militia know and can do nothing else, it appears, but shooting. If reliance had been placed on the police force order might probably be restored without loss of life."

The Freie Presse (German) says: "The indignation of the people is on the increase on account of the rough and wholly unprovoked shooting upon peaceful citizens and upon women and children, and that increase of indignation is becoming more and more fearful. It may be dreaded upon too reasonable grounds that the shedding of blood is not yet ended, but will begin afresh." It blames Sheriff Hawkins, Mayor Stephens and Gov. Hoadly—the first two for mismanagement, and the latter for not coming here to see for himself what the situation required.

The Commercial Gazette, in an editorial to-day upon the situation, speaks in the strongest possible terms in condemnation of Sheriff Hawkins for calling on the militia, and takes an account of the salvage from the three days. The result, it declares, to be the saving of a jail full of murderers. It adds: "The reign of law or order is restored in Cincinnati, but law and order by mob makes murder the safest trade and which has made impotent the administration of law against crimes of atrocity."

Capt. Foelliger, who commanded the detachment of militia which fired the first shots, has published a card denying the stalement that he ordered his men to fire. He says: "Sheriff Hawkins gave the order in the words, 'Give it to 'em, boys—fire!' I have been in the war; I would rather face an enemy than such a crowd of citizens with whom I have fellow feeling, and would not rashly give an order, such as has been said I gave."

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The Municipal Reform Association, composed of citizens of all parties, have issued a manifesto to the voters of the City, stating they believe the occurrences of the past few days more than ever demand the severance of party politics and municipal government, and also stating that they have placed in nomination for the various offices to be filled at the approaching municipal election men of irreproachable integrity and undoubted qualifications for the positions, who have consented to accept the nominations merely from considerations of public duty. They are selected without regard to political views, and all good citizens are called upon to unite with the Association in these attempts to place pure and reliable men in charge of the City Government. The Association has determined to call a mass meeting at Music Hall soon to ratify their ticket.

The following card from Campbell, the criminal lawyer, explains itself:

"To the Editor of the News-Journal:

"I suppose it would be as easy to confine the Ohio river within its banks at flood times as to have facts or reasons relating to the Berner trial at such a time as this considered. However, I wish to state that the total number of jurors who answered in the case was 275, the number excused by challenge for cause by the State was 174, the number excused for cause by the defendant was 28, the number excused peremptorily by the State was 2, the number excused peremptorily by the defendant was 18, the number excused by the Court, irrespective of the wishes of the counsel on either side, was 52. The number excused by consent was 32. You will thus see that the defendant, all told, out of 275, excused 46, the State 176, the Court 9, and 12 were finally accepted.

"Every man of the 275 was selected by Judge Matthews alone; the defense had no voice whatever. Judge Matthews represented the State, and the State called every man to the box. If they were corrupt, if they were bad, if they were foresworn, why were they brought there by the Judge? They acted, in my judgment, properly, upon the light that was given them. For myself, I did the best I know how for one whose cause and life were intrusted to me. I would do so again, commencing to-morrow morning, if the occasion presented itself.

"T. C. CAMPBELL."

The Commissioners will immediately engage rooms in some convenient building to be used as offices for the County officials until the Court House can be rebuilt. They also arranged for an immediate supply of the necessary blank books and stationery, and for clearing away the debris and for plans for repairing the present building. The outside walls and some inner ones are still standing. A glance thought the contents of all the safes are saved. The fire-proof material answered all the requirements and stood the terrible test very well. The will safe of the Probate Court, in which all the wills are kept, is in excellent condition.

Following are the gentlemen appointed to assist and advise Mayor Stephens in his efforts to restore order and the laws: Ex-Lieutenant Governor Alexander Hickenlooper, ex-Gov. J. D. Cox, J. W. Scarborough, H. W. Turner, Thomas G. Smith, Charles W. West, Judge Nicholas Longworth, L. C. Weir, M. E. Ingalls, Hon. John E. Bell, Hon. Charles Jacob, jr., James Lowman, Henry Lackman, Hon. E. O. Esbeitz and J. M. Doherty.

By 11 o'clock the mob had succeeded in setting the interior of the Sheriff's office on fire, and, defending the approach to its confines in the lower portion of the Court House proper, the entire building was soon in flames. It was while leading a detachment of men into this apartment from the rotunda that Capt. Desmond and Private McGuire were killed. Lieutenant of Police Devine and Recorder Hill still pushed on despite the shower of bullets from the attacking party without, but all efforts to save the records proved futile. From here the conflagration spread rapidly, and the huge stone edifice was by midnight wrapped in towering sheets of flames and smoke. At half-past 12 the Surveyor's office on the South Court street side was completely demolished and fire was then raging in the third floor of the building. The heavens for miles around were brilliantly illuminated, great masses of sparks now and then shooting upwards as block after block of stone, and massive beams of oak, fell into the all devouring element. The destruction of the Court-house by fire is of itself a great public misfortune, and the loss of records will make confusion for many years. For a long time before the house was fired there were many threats that it should be destroyed, and these seemed to grow rather out of the theory that it was a temple of injustice than from any idea of the savage stratagem of burning and smoking out the prisoners in the jail and their guards.

Passing down Vine street from Fourth to Seventh, a stranger would not have observed anything particular, except that here and there were gathered little knots of men in earnest conversation. The saloons were in full blast, and the gamblers were at their accustomed lounging-places.

But at the corner of Seventh street the edge of the battle could be seen. To the southeast the sky was blaze lit. Dark surging masses were down Vine street and toward Main. Rumbling of thousands of voices came interjected with sharp pistol and rifle cracks.

Pushing through the crowd the sight-seer came upon the Cincinnati Commune on Main street, from the canal to Eighth street. It was very many degrees lower than the mob of last night. Very few of the mee were over 30 years of age. One quarter of them were boys. A few girls were there.

They gloated over the destruction of the magnificent court-house. At each gas explosion there was a cheer. When a huge timber toppled over into the oven there were salvos of cheers.

A wind from the south sprang up. The flames leaped out of the broad openings and darted hungrily upward along the solid stone work, pieces of which dropped off like mortar.

The heat was not intense, and the spectators could stand within a few feet of the burning building. The night was warm. A dirty, shabby-looking individual, with his coat-collar turned up to save his neck from the falling sparks, remarked to the reporter, "No need for a fellow to have an overcoat this night!"

There was no organization in the crowd. It was a rabble, and a dozen compact soldiers or policemen could have made them run like sheep. A big, rough-featured, red-shirted, half-dressed German essayed to be leader. He had a club in his hand. "Boys!" he shouted, "follow me; let's go around to the jail yard gate and burst it open, and take out the ———!" A yell arose, and 50 men and boys fell into a rough line. About one-third of them carried broom handles, clubs, axes, rakes and hammers. They went around North Court street, the crowd surging behind them. They were met by a volley from the soldiery. Pell-mell the mob rushed back, heads low, and brandishing wildly their weapons. Two or three were seen to stumble. The militia did not pursue the mob, but were evidently content with preventing an onslaught on the jail.

By Monday morning the mob had again disappeared, and the militia by this time was in such force, and so well distributed, that when night came there was no work for them. There are known to be 45 killed outright; how many more will die from injuries cannot be determined. Probably 200 men, boys and women have been killed and wounded during the riots. The following is a dispatch sent by Mr. Halstead, editor of the

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—George M. Riley, a pilot, living at 2304, Morgan street, shot his wife this morning five times, fatally wounding her, and then went into the parlor and blew out his own brains. He leaves five small children. Riley was dissolute, nd drank hard. His wife had some property; he repeatedly asked that it be deeded to him, which she refused. They quarreled yesterday on the subject, and his wife threw a cup of coffee at him. He left the house then, returning this morning, when the tragedy occurred. Riley had refused to support his wife and children for several years.

GALVESTON, March 26.—Bill Burleson, the negro charged with attempting to rape Mrs. Knoeppa, was ordered to jail under the escort of a large posse. A crowd gathered, and tearing down the jail fence, overpowered the officers, took Burleson out half a mile and hung him. He would neither confess or deny the crime.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—Charles Lenhard, a saloon-keeper, is under arrest for brutally assaulting Albert Merrit, aged 10 years. Boys have long annoyed Lenhard by turning over empty beer-kegs in front of his place. Last night he caught Merrit, shook him lively, cuffed him, threw him down and kicked him savagely, knocking out the lad's front teeth and breaking his jaw. Had citizens not interfered it is believed the mad man would have killed the boy. He was a pitiable sight when carried home. To-day he was unable to appear against Lenhard, being confined to bed under care of surgeons. The saloon-keeper was bailed in $500 to appear Monday. There is great indignation against Lenhard, and personal violence is threatened.

GALESBURG, Mich., March 26.—Storey Sleeper, a bachelor residing with his mother, two miles north of Galesburg, set fire to a straw stack on his farm to-day. After the fire part of his remains were found in the ashes. He was 37 years old and quite wealthy.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 26.—A mass meeting of 1,500 citizens was held here to day to consider the case of Orrin A. Carpenter, recently acquitted on a charge of murdering Zora Borns. The meeting was composed of substantial citizens, and speeches were made by prominent men, including two ministers. Resolutions were adopted denouncatory of Carpenter, expressing conviction of his guilt, and demanding reform in the criminal code of Illinois. Among the resolutions adopted was one requesting Carpenter to leave Logan County at once and forever. This resolution will be presented to Carpenter.

Notwithstanding this action, there are many people who believe Carpenter innocent, and there may be a speedy revulsion of feeling. Carpenter is a wealthy and prominent man.

FARWELL, Mich., March 27.—John Kielty, a woodsman, was struck and killed by a passenger train while laying on the track at a curve west of here this afternoon. His skull was crushed. He has a brother here, a sister in Saginaw, and a brother near Luddington. Whisky was the cause.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Judge Johnson, of the Court of Common Pleas, this afternoon stopped the trial in the case before him with the announcement that he had been informed that Henry Meyers, one of the jurors, had asked a bribe from the plaintiff. He called Meyers before the bar, heard the statement of the plaintiff which was that Meyers had told him he would need money to treat two or three jurors and the judge, in order to decide the case. Should the charge against him anything, the Judge said Meyers under guard and will probably fix a punishment to-morrow.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., March 28.—Wm R. McDonald was hanged to-day for the murder of Maggie O'Brien, January 20, 1883.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, March 28.—O. W. Sample, Dan Boyd, Wm. Deane, James Mosher, Sweeney and Dan Kelly were hanged this afternoon for the Bisbee murders.

The five bandits marched up the steps of the scaffold, without flinching. All declared their innocence. Heath, who was lynched here February 22, was also innocent. They bade good by to their friends, and expressed faith in the Christian religion. The murderers were all dropped together, and, escaping the fall without a struggle. Over 1,000 persons witnessed the execution. A large balcony had been erected out side, overlooking the jail yard, the builder intending to charge $1.50 admission. The mob became indignant, and tore it down. In the row which followed several persons were injured. One man had his leg broken and another his arm. The balcony would have seated 500. With this exception everything passed quietly.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., March 28.—Frances Cogers was hanged to-day for the murder of William and Jacob Wirges.

SUMTER, S. C., March 28.—Joe Howard (colored) was hanged to-day for the murder of Simon Gashins, another negro, in March, 1883.

LATROBE, Pa., March 29.—The nitro glycerine house of the Repauno Chemical Works, Thompson's Point, N. J., opposite this City, exploded at 10:20 this morning, and it is supposed seven or eight men were killed, including Lieut Dupont, Vice-President of the Company; W. N. Hill, Superintendent, and Mr. Narcross, compounder of dynamite. Their tug was immediately dispatched to the City for surgeons, and returned with a number. Many houses in this City were badly shaken by the explosion. Repauno Works were among the largest dynamite manufacturing houses in the country, and operated largely by the Dupont, of Delaware.

LATER.—The explosion is said to have been caused by too much heat, generated by nitric acid. Six occupants of the building were seen to rush for the door and were jammed in the passage when the explosion occurred. The six were instantly killed, their bones broken and twisted and heads crushed in a frightful manner. Their names are: Lamott Dupont, W. N. Hill, Edward Norcross, George Norton and Lewis Lay, employees; also a visitor, supposed to be from New York.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 28.—While Harry Kizer, teacher of the Village school at Lawrenceville, was engaged in a friendly game of ball with his pupils he struck a tremendous blow at the ball; the bat slipped out of his hands and struck a 13-year-old boy, Peter Hartman, in the forehead, fracturing his skull. A teaspoonful of brains oozed out of the wounds. Strange to say, the boy is not yet dead, but cannot recover. Kizer is wild with grief and remorse.

JACKSON, March 29.—Lorenzo D. Bear, the farmer who went insane a week ago from brooding over the Crouch tragedy, died yesterday at his home in Spring Arbor. He had become a raving maniac, and it required two or three men to care for him the past seven days; sometimes it needed the strength of a dozen men to hold him from inflicting injury on himself or family. His age was 60, and he had lived in this country 50 years.

DALLAS, March 29.—At noon to-day, Michael Burns, an inoffensive and popular waiter, stepped out of the St. James hotel into the alley adjoining, and was immediately shot down in cold blood and soon died. Willis Adams, with two smoking pistols in his hands, was arrested on the spot for the crime. He is ex-President of Dallas, employed as a drummer by Derby & Day, of St. Louis. The parties had been quarreling for some time. Public indignation is at a high pitch. Hundreds openly declare they will lynch Adams.

LAPORTE, Pa., March 31.—A terrible shooting affray occurred over a game of cards at Cole Creek, Columbia County, last night. Sunday night Chris Davis, Charles Mills, James Reyer and Henry Williams entered a tavern and began playing poker for small sums. The amount grew larger and at last reached $500 a side. Davis and Mills were opposed to Williams and Reyer. At the conclusion of the game Williams reached for the stakes, but Reyer claimed he had seen Davis cheat and a scramble was made for the money, which was scattered over the floor in the last struggle. At last Reyer struck Davis in the face and a row ensued. Revolvers were drawn and the bar room emptied of the small crowd of spectators which had witnessed the game. A promiscuous firing followed, in which the lights of the room were put out. The firing lasted for several minutes, and the crowd outside waited with bated breath for it to cease. Finally there was silence inside. The crowd surged in and found all four lying on the floor, apparently dead. Davis and Mills each had four bullets in their bodies, and Reyer and Williams were covered with blood and unconscious. Reyer's wife has become a raving maniac. The wildest excitement prevails, and a mob is arming.

LACONIA, N. H., March 31.—Thomas Samon was arraigned to-day for the murder of the Ruddy family and Mrs. Ford in Gilmanton, last Autumn. Counsel announced that Samon was determined to plead guilty of murder in the first degree; that Samon had declared it would not be just for him to escape from the scaffold, and that counsel could find no evidence of insanity on the prisoner's part. The prisoner's counsel, therefore, advised the Court to receive Samon's plea of guilty. After a medical examination the trial will proceed.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—Late last night the Mayor of Sandersville telegraphed for 1,000 rounds of ammunition. He said a negro uprising is imminent. A communist emissary had thrown the negros into great excitement by urging the massacre of whites and confiscation of their property. The Town is terrorized.

A special to the News from Sandersville at 8 P. M. reports the excitement is allayed, and the trouble almost surely averted.

CHICAGO, March 31. — Commissioner Horne received a communication from Secretary of State Frelinghuysen to-day, in which the latter stated that he had carefully examined the testimony in the Luke Phipps case, and had issued a warrant for his surrender to the Canadian authorities.

Minor Mention.

At Waterbury, Conn., Jas. Egan, a base ball professional, was sent to jail for one year, for stealing a watch from a farmer in March last.

Alfred Davis, a wealthy farmer of Sequatchie County, Tenn., was beaten by a tramp whom he sheltered. He is dead. The tramp is in jail.

It is reported from Birmingham that important revelations may be expected in the Rose Ambler case, and that an arrest will soon be made upon evidence that will insure the holding of the arrested party for trial.

D. W. Van Heaten, of St. Louis, publishes a card stating that his former partner, J. T. Sanders, has made statements and explanations which show that the published reports that he (Sanders) was a defaulter, were erroneous and without foundation.

At Pittsburg, while a numbr of workmen were moving a four-ton safe from a bank, the foundation of the pavement gave way and the safe was precipitated to the cellar beneath, crushing to death George Schrader. The others escaped.

George F. Slosson issues a challenge to Jacob Schaefer to play him 500 points of billiards for the balk-line championship now held by the latter, the game to be played in Chicago within 45 day, and for a match at the champion's game 20 days later.

Franklin Este, for 23 years Treasurer of Southborough, Mass., has proved a defaulter to $10,000. The first time he appropriated town moneys to his own use was in 1870. It was not discovered until recently.

Michael Conlin, Collector of the Township of Troy, Illinois, was robbed of $1,500 and left bound on the roadside, the thieves escaping in his buggy.

Lewis Ence, traveling Auditor and Paymaster of the St. Louis & Cairo Narrow Gauge Railroad, absconded last Wednesday with $8,000 of the company's money.

Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President to-day sent to Congress the following message recommending appropriations for the construction of naval vessels:

"In my annual message I impressed upon Congress the necessity of continued progress in the reconstruction of the navy. I now deem it my duty to advise that an appropriation be made at the present session toward designing and commencing the construction of at least three addit o nal steel cruisers and four gun-boats, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, the cost of which, including the armament, will not exceed $4 250,000, of which one-half should be appropriated for the next fiscal year. The Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin have been designed and are being built with care and skill, and there is every reason to believe that they will prove creditable and serviceable as modern cruisers.

"Technical questions concerning the details of these or additional vessels cannot wisely be left except by experts and the Naval Advisory Board, organized by direction of Congress under the act of March 5, 1882, and consisting of three line officers, a Naval Constructor and Naval Engineer selected with reference only to character, experience, knowledge and skill, and a Naval architect and marine engineer from civil life of established reputation and standing as experts in naval or marine construction, is appropriate authority to decide, finally, all such questions.

"I am unwilling to see the gradual reconstruction of the navy. The cruisers now happily begun, in conformity with modern requirements, were delayed one full year for many unavailing reasons. My earnest wish is that Congress may see fit in order to secure judicious designs and honest and economical construction, will be acceptable to me, but to relinquish or postpone the policy already deliberated and declared will be in my judgment an act of national imprudence.

"Appropriations should also be made without delay for finishing the four double turreted monitors, the Monadnock, Amphitite," "Terror" and "Monadnock," and for procuring their armament and that of the "Miantamah." Their hulls are built and their machinery under contract and approaching completion, except that of the "Monadnock," on the Pacific coast. This should also be built and an armament of heavy guns for all procured at the earliest practicable moment.

"The total amount appropriated to this time for the four vessels is $3,546,941. A sum not exceeding $3,838,769, including $806,725 for four powerful rifled cannon and for the remainder of the ordnance and outfit will equip them for service. Of the sum required, only $2,000,000 need be appropriated for next fiscal year.

"It is not to be supposed that one of the monitors will be a match for the heaviest broadside ironclads which certain other governments have constructed at a cost of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 each, but they will be armored vessels of an approved and useful type and possessed of such sea going capacity and offensive power as fully to answer our immediate necessities. Their completion having been determined upon in recent legislation of Congress, no time should be lost in accomplishing the necessary object.

"The gun foundry board appointed by direction of Congress, consisting of three army and three navy officers, has submitted its report, duly transmitted February 20, 1884, recommending that the Government should promote the production in private steel works of required material for heavy cannon, and that two Government factories, one for the army and one for the navy, should be established for the fabrication of guns from such material.

"An early consideration of the report is recommended, together with such action as will enable the Government to construct its ordnance upon its own territory, and so to provide armaments demanded by the considerations which concern the National safety and honor."

King Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Democratic caucus to-night was largely attended and was called to order shortly after eight o'clock. Mr. Morrison offered a resolution endorsing the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee. In explaining the resoluti n, he said full opportunity would be given to offer amendments to the bill when it came before the House.

Mr. Randall made a short speech. He, in turn, was followed by Mr. Reagan, Texas. Mr. Randall, in his remarks, said the bill that had been presented did not meet with the views of his constituents. He offered no substitute.

Mr. Reagan endorsed the bill.

Mr. Carlisle made a 15 minutes' speech, the five minutes rule which prevailed in the speeches of other gentlemen being extended in his case. He said the Constitution allowed every man to vote as he desired. That no man could be bound to vote except as his convictions dictate.

Mr. Blackburn took the ground that the action of the caucus should be binding.

Rep. Patterson offered a resolution providing that no one should be bound to vote by action of the caucus.

Mr. Morrison moved as a substitute for Mr. Hopkins' resolution a declaration that after amendment in Committee of the Whole the bill should be passed. The debate, under the five-minute rule, continued at great length. Incidentally a number of propositions were suggested; among them one to refer the whole subject to a Committee consisting of one Democratic member from each State. About 11 o'clock it was moved to adjourn. The motion was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Morrison's resolution was adopted—116 to 57. It provides that the Ways and Means bill to reduce the war taxes should be considered in Committee of the Whole, subject to amendment a resonable time, and then the bill should be reported to the House and passed.

Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment that the action of the caucus should not be binding.

Mr. Morrison offered a proviso, except so far as individual members should feel bound by the action of the majority of the caucus. The amendment and proviso were adopted.

Mr. Carlisle then offered a resolution providing for the repeal of the tax on tobacco, cigars and snuff, and the reduction of the tax on fruit brandy to 10 cents per gallon. Mr. Carlisle's resolution was carried—88 to 27.

Mr. Fish and the Speaker.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—In the House to-day, Mr. Fish arose on a point of order. The Speaker ordered him to sit down; Fish refused. The Sergeant-at-Arms was summoned. Fish refused to obey, and the Sergeant declined, despite the Speaker's order, to eject him. A motion to suspend Fish finally carried, and in great confusion the whole business was laid over till later in the session; then Fish declared he had gone to the Speaker as a gentleman and offered to explain, but the Speaker sent him away with oaths. A resolution censuring Fish passed, and a resolution approving the course of the Speaker was lost.

San Francisco Shaken by an Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO March 25.—The heaviest earthquake since 1868 occurred at 4:44 this afternoon. People rushed from the houses in great fright. It lasted 15 seconds. Great buildings on made ground near the water front were seriously damaged. A second but lighter shock followed at 5:18. More are expected.

POLITICAL POINTS.

LEAVENWORTH, March 25.—The Republican Convention of this County met to-day and elected delegates to the State and Congressional Convention. A vote was taken in the Convention of the preference for President, Logan, Blaine, Lincoln and Arthur leading, though all prominent candidates had supporters. The Convention expressed itself satisfied with any nominee of the party.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 25.—The Democratic County Convention to-day elected delegates to the State Convention instructed for Randall.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The 20th Senatorial and 7th and 8th Legislative Districts, Lackawanna County, and three Legislative Districts in Luzerne County, in which Republicans hold a convention to-day, all instructed delegates to the State Convention to support Blaine for President. The Luzerne District also instructed for Lincoln for Vice President.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The Democratic County Convention nominated H. D. Peck for the Superior Court, Chas. Herron for Board of Public Works, Chas. Blackburn for Clerk of Police Court, F. A. Herrman for Director of the City Infirmary. No resolutions were adopted.

The Kansas Democratic State Central Committee has called a State Convention for May 28, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

GOV. Hamilton, of Illinois, makes public a letter addressed to the Republicans of the State, in which he says he was a candidate for election for the full term, having been elected Lieutenant-Governor, and became Chief Executive upon the election of Gov. Cullom to the Senate, but has become convinced that the sentiment of the party is overwhelmingly in favor of ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby. He therefore withdraws from the canvass for the nomination.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 28.—At the District Convention of colored voters of Northwestern Pennsylvania, called to take action concerning the grievances that colored people complain of and to elect delegates to the National Colored Convention which meets at Pittsburg next month, 13 Counties were represented by 26 delegates. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the shot gun policy in the South, condemning the Republican party for not suppressing the same, renouncing allegiance to the Republican party, and declaring hereafter to vote as one man with the party that will recognize white hearts under black skins.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 28.—The Twenty first Republican District instructs for Blaine for President, and Bayne for Congressman at large.

WILKESBARRE, March 28.—Delegates to the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Legislative and Twenty-first Senatorial districts met this morning and elected Bayne delegate to the National Convention, with instructions to support Blaine.

BLOOMINGDALE, Ill., March 28.—Rev. C. S. Smith, chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements for the conference of colored people which meets at Pittsburg April 27, received a letter from Frederick Douglass, which fully explained the latter's attitude toward the approaching Pittsburg conference. He writes that he is heartily in favor of it, and expects to attend its first and last meeting, and all rumors that he was not in hearty sympathy with the movement are entirely erroneous.

In the Republican convention of Iroquois County, Ill., a vote taken for Presidential preferences gave Blaine 49, Arthur 12, Logan 8, and Edmunds and Lincoln 3 each. For Vice-President Lincoln had 44 supporters and Ben Harrison 15. For Governor, Oglesby received 110 votes and Hamilton 5.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A prominent labor reformer, A. A. Corsey, said here to-day that he had positive information that Gen. Butler had signified a willingness to accept the Greenback-Labor nomination for President. Following a clue thus obtained it was learned that on Butler's last visit to New York he was in close conference with leading agitators, chief among whom are an ex-congressman of Iowa, Pres. M. Logan, of the Confederated trade assemblies of Chicago, F. C. Thurber, President of the Anti-Monopoly League, and Hopkins, of the Sentry, a Greenback paper here. The question was fairly put to Butler whether he would refuse the nomination for President if made by the Greenbackers and indorsed by the Anti-Monopolists and Labor Reformers. His reply was favorable.

It seems that since the United States Supreme Court decision on greenback legal tenders in the case in which he was interested as attorney, he has believed an issue might be made and carried on the currency, especially if combined with other reforms which he believes are demanded by the people. The Greenback Convention, which meets at Indianapolis, April 28, is expected to lead off the Butler movement; the anti Monopolist Convention at Philadelphia, May 14, will indorse its action; then the labor party, which has a convention July 30, at Chicago, is expected to fall into line and the thing will be done. An effort will be made to have the Democrats also nominate Butler, but he will make the race anyway that he gets a chance. It seems to be generally conceded that he can have the nomination, the only question heretofore having been whether he would accept and stand on the platform.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Mail and Express has an interview with Gov. Horatio Seymour on the political situation. He expressed the opinion that a longer continuance of the protective tariff may provoke retaliatory legislation on the part of England and other European nations. As to the Presidential candidates, he expressed the opinion that the nomination of Tilden would be wise for the Democrats. The following questions and answers give the gist of the interview in this respect:

"And you do not believe Mr. Tilden too feeble to perform the duties of President?"

"Well, they say he can't talk; now, that is a positive advantage. No man was ever yet hurt by what he didn't say, and I say that without the least hesitation that what we want in the Presidential chair are men who think more and talk less. A man should have his tongue cut off when he enters the White House as President."

"Then the difficulty of speech is to commend Mr. Tilden as a Presidential candidate?"

"No, not solely. They say Mr. Tilden is so much in ill health that he is practically useless as a Presidential candidate. I tell them ill health is another advantage. If Mr. Tilden in ill health should be President his infirmity would be a protection against throngs of men who want something."

The writer smiled, so did Gov. Seymour, but he said: "I speak about this in all earnestness. If man is known to be feeble the fact is a protection against intrusions, and besides all, Mr. Tilden has had experience in public life and acquaintance with questions and affairs which the President must deal with."

"You have seen the proposition of a New York paper that the Democratic nomination shall be tendered to Mr. Tilden, and that the Convention shall then await his pleasure to decline or accept?"

"Yes, I have seen that suggestion."

"And what is your judgment?"

"That in case Mr. Tilden declined, the man who accepted the nomination would be very much embrrrassed by having been made the second choice."

COLUMBUS, March 31.—Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, President of the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union, spoke in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening, preparatory to the presentation, to-morrow, of petitions for resubmission of the Prohibitary Constitutional Amendment to a vote of the electors in October, 1885, and for the enactment of statutory law requiring the teaching of physiology, containing the effect of alcoholics and narcotics upon the human system, in all schools supported by the public money, to which the Ohio W. C. T. U. has secured an aggregate of 200,959 signatures.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Conference Committee of Independent Republicans met to-day, Gen. Francis C. Barlow presiding. Edward C. Mason, of Chicago, gave some interesting information in regard to the progress of work in the West. After considerable discussion a circular, descriptive of the aims and purposes of the Committee, was ordered sent to Republicans in all parts of the country.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—The Republican Conventions in Armstrong, Warren and Greene Counties to-day, elected Blaine delegates to the State Convention.

MERCER, Pa., March 31.—The Democratic County Convention to-day elected Randall delegates to the State Convention.

Deadly Pork.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—A microscopical examination of a piece of Mrs. Mary Schultzies' leg, who died in Westmoreland County last week, showed it full of parasites. The worms, under the microscope, were found in all stages of development. Ludwig Schultzies and the Gallea family of six, who ate of the pork at the same time, are all in a very serious condition, and it is probable Schultzies and four of the Gallea family will die. The former is in a comatose state. He is unable to swallow solid food, and cannot open his mouth or move his arms from his side. Louis Engleible and Sylvester Schultzies, who also partook of the diseased meat, are convalescent.

Business Failures for Three Months.

NEW YORK, March 31.—For the first quarter of the year ended to-day the business failures in the United States are reported to number 3,296, as against 2,806 for the corresponding quarter last year. The liabilities amount to $40,000,000, compared with $37,000,000 the first quarter of 1883.

Whisky in Bond.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The House being in Committee of the Whole on the bonded extension bill, Mr. Hurd said it was idle to claim the pending question was one of loaning money. It was a question of the remission of penalty, and in the consideration of such a question the House should be governed by precisely the same principles which governed the Executive in granting pardon. It should consider whether it was fair to the Government, just to the individual and expedient to the community. It was fair to the Government to remit the penalty, because it did not need the money. It was just to the individual, because the proof before the Committee on Ways and Means disclosed that unless relief was granted these men would be bankrupted. They were not seeking relief from overproduction, but from the penalty which the law had imposed on them, when the object of the penalty had been designed to secure had been accomplished. It was politic for the community that the penalty be remitted. It would establish no precedent. It was a case entirely *sui generis*. But even if it did set a precedent, the Government would not lose anything by doing a gracious act to a class of citizens when no harm could come of it. No government was so strong as that which was strong in the affections of the people. A refusal to pass this bill would ruin hundreds of men, turn thousands of men out of employment. Congress need not complain if, as a consequence, it found mutterings and complaining against the Government in stead of loyalty and affection for it. [Applause.]

Jones (Ark.) opposed the bill. The distillers had deliberately dug the ditch and got into it, and it did not come with good grace from them to ask the Government to extricate them.

Reed ridiculed the predictions of ruin which would follow the failure of the bill, but admitting, for the sake of argument, this was true, he argued the disaster which would ensue in forcing 70,000,000 gallons of whisky on the market would be small compared to that which must follow forcing out five years hence over 100,000,000 gallons.

Hatch was much opposed to the principle of the Government loaning money to any one, especially to men engaged in the whisky traffic.

Price and Dingley opposed the bill, and Eaton favored it. Incidentally, in the course of his remarks, he referred to the Morrison Tariff bill and expressed the belief its effect would be to increase the surplus in the Treasury instead of decrease it.

Important Decision Concerning the Responsibility of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to day in a case which involves an interesting question as to the responsibility of National Banks for certificates of its stock fraudulently issued by one of its officers for his own benefit, without the knowledge of the Directors or other officers of the bank, and without a record on the bank's books. The case is that of Caroline A. Moores, plaintiff in error, against the Citizens' National Bank of Piqua, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio. The facts of the case, briefly, are as follows:

Mrs. Moores, plaintiff in error, lent a sum of money to Robert B. Moores, for his own use, and received from him as security for its repayment a certificate of stock to an equal amount in the National Bank, of which he was Cashier, bearing the forged date 1863, and genuine signatures of himself as Cashier, and of the President, and certifying Mrs. Moores was the owner of that amount of stock, "transferable only on the books of the bank on surrendering the certificate," as was in fact provided for by its by laws. The President and cashier were authorized to issue new certificates in the surrender of the old ones, and the President had signed and left with the cashier blank certificates to be used if necessary in his absence, and the certificate issued by the cashier to Mrs. Moores was one of these certificates. Robert B. Moores, the cashier, had formerly been and appeared on the books of the bank to be still the owner of stock to a large amount, but there was no other evidence of ownership, and that he surrendered any certificate thereof at the time of issuing the certificate to Mrs. Moores, or that the bank authorized or ratified or received any benefit from the issue of this certificate.

The Court holds, first, that the bank was not liable to Mrs. Moores for the value of the certificate; second, that the action could not be supported by evidence that in one or two other instances stock was issued by the cashier without any certificates being surrendered, and that shares held by Robert B. Moores, and which there was evidence to show had been pledged by them to other persons before the issue of the certificate to Mrs. Moores were afterward transferred to the bank's name by the approval of the Directors, to secure a debt due from said Robert B. Moores to the bank, without further evidence than the issue of such certificates by the cashier was known or recognized by other officers of the bank. Judgment of the Court below is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Gray, Justice Bradley dissenting. Justices Matthews did not sit in this case or take part in the discussion, as he had been one of the counsel in the Court below.

Bogus Butter.

ALBANY, March 28.—After the conclusion of Sen. Low's speech on bogus butter, Sen. Plunkett opposed the section of the bill appropriating $30,000 to the State Dairymens' Association to carry into execution the provisions of the bill. Gilbert moved to reduce "skim milk" fines from $100 and $250 to $50 and $200 respectively. Adopted. The bill as amended, providing that one Commissioner should be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, to receive a salary of $3,000, was then ordered to its third reading, with the understanding it will be discussed at that time.

That Kansas Corn.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Thirty-one cars of corn, contributed by citizens of Sedgwick County, Kans., to flood sufferers, was sold at auction to-day on 'Change. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was spirited. The first car was bought by the Adams Express Company, and the remainder all sold at outside prices. The committee who accompanied the train express themselves highly satisfied at the result and greatly pleased in their reception. The proceeds will be used in the relief of persons outside of Cincinnati, in pursuance of the general purpose which was announced at the beginning of the flood.

Dorsey Again on Deck.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Star says Mr. Springer has revived a letter from Ex-Sen. Dorsey relative to the star route cases, in which he makes serious charges against men whose names have not heretofore been publicly connected with the frauds. He says it will not be convenient for him to appear before the committee before the middle of May, but whenever he appears he will make a clear statement of matters spoken of in the letter. Springer says the statements in the letter would seriously affect some gentlemen who heretofore escaped the stigma connected with the star route frauds, but he does not feel at liberty to make the letter public.

Only One Survivor.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The brig A. G. Jewett, of Belfast, Me., was wrecked on February 24, southeast of Hatteras, during a heavy gale. The Captain and cook went down in the vessel; the rest of the crew took to boat; five of the crew died from exposure; the only survivor was picked up after living 54 hours in the boat.

The Wealth of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The assessment of the taxable property of the State, outside of railroads, bridge and telegraph lines, just completed, shows a large increase over the preceding year. The total real estate is $492,489,000; personal property, $187,388,000; estimate for railroads, bridges and telegraphs, $40,00,000; grand total, $618 000,000, an increase of $8,000,000 in two years, and $118,000,000 since 1881.

Tired of Standard Time.

EAST SAGINAW, March 31.—The Common Council this evening, in compliance with a petition, discarded standard time and reverted to the old style.

LOKONI, ARK., October 26, 1882.—For the sake of the balance of mankind who may be suffering, I wish to give you my experience with one of your Georgia remedies. I have been afflicted with scrofula for more than twelve years—have had sores on me as large as a man's hand for that length of time, and last Summer was so bad off that I could not wear any clothing. Everybody, including myself, had given me up to die, and said I would be a dead man in three months. I had taken hundreds of bottles of all kinds of medicines, had spent hundreds of dollars with physicians, and had ruined my system with mercury and potash, when a friend told me of the wonderful cures made by Swift's Specific. I got it and began its use, and soon found it was just what I wanted. In a short time it cured me sound and well. Thousands of dollars could not buy from me what Swift's Specific has done for me. The County officials, and in fact everybody in the County will bear witness to what I have written, for I was a well known case.

Yours respectfully, R. L. HIGH.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has referred the recent alleged bribery cases to the Commission of Judges.——The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance have issued a circular urging agitation for the suppression of the liquor traffic throughout the Dominion. The Commons adopted a resolution that the House is prepared as soon as public opinion sanctions prohibition to make such enactments in that direction as are within compass of Parliament. The Minister of Education has been petitioned for the introduction of temperance text books in the schools.——Winan's & Co.'s wool warehouse, Toronto, burned. Loss, $90,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Parliament passed a law imposing a duty of 100 per cent. on all packages containing goods imported into the Colony. This is said to be retaliatory against Canada for requiring the inspection of Newfoundland herring.

GERMANY.

A police edict was issued warning people against eating raw pork.——A dynamite bombshell was discovered by the Leipsic police in a crowded building.——It is officially stated that last year at Ernsleben, a small town of Prussia, Saxony, 403 persons became seriously ill, and 66 died from trichinosis. The disease was caused by eating raw pork.

ENGLAND.

Advices from Tonquin state that a Prince of the Royal Family of Annam, has been convicted of promoting the massacre of Christians, and hanged.——The Earl of Euston, further Duke of Grafton, is about to seek a divorce from his wife, on the ground that at the time of marriage she had a husband living. The Countess will submit in defense, that at the time of her first marriage, she supposed her husband to be a widower, but upon discovering that he had a wife living, she abandoned him.——The Government shipped by the steamer Gaecian, from Glasgow for Boston, 270 emigrants, taken from the Work-house of Swineford, County Mayo, Ireland.——General Graham has been ordered to return immediately with his troops.——Lead ing conservatives state that the Lords will allow the franchise bill to pass to its second reading, and then strike out all reference to Ireland.——Lady Colin Campbell has been divorced from her husband, youngest son of the Duke of Argyle.——The Prince of Albany, Queen Victoria's youngest son, died at Armstadt, aged 31.

HUNGARY.

A riot at Pesth, capital of Pesth County, the most important commercial City of Hungary, having a population of 365,000, was participated in by striking iron workers. Troops were called out, and fired upon the crowd, killing one man and wounding several,

FRANCE.

The police discovered a female gambling house in Paris. The proprietor of the house was arrested.——A dynamite school has been established in Paris, under direction of an Irish-American, whose knowledge in the manufacture of explosives has been certified to by Prof Mezeroff. Many dynamiters pretend to be travelers for New York and Chicago firms.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish Ministry in reply to King Oscar's inquiry as to whether the Norwegian Constitutional conflict would have any influence upon the union of Sweden and Norway, assert that by the terms of the union, no change in the fundamental laws of either kingdom is possible without the King's sanction.

EGYPT.

The British forces advanced on Tamanieb and commenced firing early in the morning. The English cavalry and infantry led and drove the rebels from the rocks, dispersing them among the hills. The cavalry advanced to within 100 yards of Tamanieb. Shells were thrown among the flying Arabs, and exploded close to them. After a brief halt the cavalry moved to the right and left in pursuit of the flyers, and the village was burned to the ground. Gen. Graham will return to Suakim, and to Sinkat. The campaign is at an end—The 10th Hussars, York and Lancaster Regiments have embarked for home. Tribes numbering 5,000 people living between Suakim and Kassala, have offered to assist in the capture of Osman Digma.

It is reported that on the 16th Gen. Gordon made a sortie from Khartoum with 3,000 men, two guns and a squadron of Bashi-Bazouks and encountered the rebels near Haiefeyeh. The enemy charged on the Bashi-Bazouks and put them to flight, which caused a panic among the infantry, who fled in great disorder. The rebels pursued the Egyptians two miles after the battle. The confusion during the retreat was fearful to behold. The Egyptian regulars and Bashi-Bazouks kept shouting out that their Generals had betrayed them. The wounded received no attention for seven hours. The troops had been clamoring for three weeks before to meet the enemy. In the early part of the encounter the Egyptians were successful, and the enemy actually in full retreat, when their cavalry made a dashing charge.

ITALY.

The Pope has appointed Right Rev. T. X. Leroy Archbishop of New Orleans, and Right Rev. D. Mauney, Bishop of Mobile. The Pope has transferred Bishop Read from Loanda to Philadelphia, and Bishop Moran from Ossory, Ireland, to Sydney, Australia. Father Coxbery has been appointed Bishop of Hamilton, Ont., and Father Moore, Bishop of Bellarat, Australia.——There was an earthquake in the Island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean Sea.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bracken and Holmes, two Americans, were indicted for having dangerous explosives in their possession.

IRELAND.

Parnell is of the opinion that the House of Lords will reject the new franchise bill, which will result in the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country. He expects under the present franchise that his party will carry 75 seats in Parliament at the next election. Candidates, he says, will be required to give a pledge that they will sit, act and vote with the Irish party or resign. He thinks it is necessary to provide eligible candidates for Poor Law Guardians. Forty thousand pounds would be a sufficient fund to cover election expenses and insure a constant and efficient attendance of Irish members in Parliament.

The Augustinian Society—Verdict Against the Archbishop.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 26.—In the Augustinian Society suit of Eben Lesbey vs. Archbishop Williams, to recover the amount of her deposits with the Society, the Archbishop testified that the parties we e under his control only in a spiritual capacity, and in the administration of parochial property the pastor has charge of details, and the proceeds from the sale of church property of Lawrence have been used only for church purposes. When a church is built it is held by the Bishop simply as a trust. He has no more right to dispose of it for other than church purposes than any layman. He never gave priests authority to pledge his personal credit for the security of depositors.

The jury to-day rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $1,200, with interest, the full amount sued for. An appeal will be taken.

It is claimed this verdict is especially important, and will largely affect the title to all Catholic Church property in New England, if sustained by the Upper Courts.

Business Buildings Burned.

PERRYVILLE, Ind., April 1.—Eight business buildings and one fine residence burned here last night. Loss heavy; insurance light.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alumn or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1884.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$1,312,000
Specie, increase	426,400
Legal tenders, decrease	1,186,000
Deposits, decrease	2,990,900
Circulation, increase	63,200
Reserve, decrease	884,675

The banks are $7,725,450 in excess of legal requirements.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is easy at 1½@2 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ ₱ cent. Bar silver, 111¼. Sterling Exchange steady; $4.87 for long and $4.89½ for short. Government Bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railways firm, except Texas Pacific issues and Chesapeake & Ohio currency sixes, which were lower. Stocks—Market generally firm. After 11 o'clock Louisville & Nashville declined to 46¾ and rallied to 47.

Government B